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TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872.

DEATH OF MAZZINI.

Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot and agitator, died, yesterday, at Pisa, Italy, aged 63. Mazzini is the man who, more than any other, has been identified with the many movements toward Italian unity and liberty, and who, by reason of personal superiority, as well as of nearly half a century's devotion to the cause of Young Italy, is entitled to be named as the foremost representative of that cause. As early as 1825, while yet only 16 years old, Mazzini was found busy with his pen in planting in the only liberal Italian journal of that time the seeds from which sprang the subsequent crop of revolutions, and that strong popular enthusiasm for a more united and liberal Government which bore such excellent fruit in 1860,—the establishment of Victor Emanuel upon the throne of Italy, and the unification of nearly all the peninsula.

Mazzini's first actual participation in a revolutionary movement occurred in 1830, when, inspired to action by the French Revolution, the young patriots, with Mazzini and Rufini among them, formed a series of conspiracies to overthrow the Italian Governments. Their scheme had not gone far, however, before the participants were detected and imprisoned. Mazzini, after a confinement of six months, was released, and betook himself to Marseilles, along with other Italian exiles, and never again saw his native land for seventeen years. He did not cease for a moment, however, his efforts in his country's behalf. It was at Marseilles, during the first year of his exile, that Mazzini organized the league known as Young Italy, and founded a journal of that name as its organ. "Young Italy" was, in some sense, an offshoot of the well-known order of *Carbonari*, to which Mazzini and the most of his followers belonged. It inflicted the death penalty upon its members in certain cases, and was bound together by secret oaths. Its motto was, "Liberty, Equality, Humanity;" and within it Mazzini organized a scheme for raising guerrilla bands throughout Italy, for use when the proper time should arrive. This conspiracy was discovered and defeated. This, together with the assassinations of "Young Italy," and the discovery of military conspiracies in Piedmont, which were also traced to Mazzini, worked against him so that he was forced to leave France. He took refuge in Switzerland, which then became the headquarters of his order. At Geneva, Mazzini, Roman Soltyk, and others of the Council of War, planned, late in 1833, the Savoy insurrection, and engaged General Ramorino, a Polish revolutionist, to lead their armies. In February following, Ramorino, with a wretched force of about a thousand men,—very much like those mobs of outlawed ragamuffins and honest patriots, incongruously mixed, which have been concerned in so many similar expeditions since that day,—made his attack upon a small Savoyard port with the intention of seizing Chambery, the capital, and marching thence upon Piedmont. Getting word, however, that the Government troops were marching against him, Ramorino fled incontinently, leaving his followers to be gobbled up by the enemy. Mazzini himself was in Switzerland all the while. After the failure of this enterprise, he immediately began organizing a more extensive political movement, in furtherance of which he enlarged the scope of "Young Italy," which took in similar organizations of Poles, etc., and called the whole "Young Europe." The political ideas of Mazzini, which had become thoroughly developed at this time, expressed in the platform of "Young Europe," and in the work called "Foi et Avenir," which he published in the following year at Biel, Switzerland. The fundamental principles of the organization were faith in God and His laws, and in humanity as the sole interpreter of those laws. His ideal Republic has the principle of association largely developed as the foundation of a bond of love and union between all mankind. This association, however, was to be religious rather than political. His league was designed, he said, to supersede the old Europe of Kings by the young Europe of the People; it was a conflict between the modern principles of freedom, and the mediæval system of servitude; between the modern sentiments of equality, and the old spirit of caste, monopoly, and privileges. In fact, Mazzini had the principles which have since been evolving in behalf of reform in Europe well crystallized in his active brain. His work, already referred to, was the production of a philosopher and a keen analyst of political problems, as well as of an eloquent philanthropist and agitator of society. Other productions of his pen, on all topics, from music to statecraft, and in nearly every European language, bespeak literary talent of a very high order. His essay upon the Third Napoleon, contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, a short time before the opening of the Franco-Prussian war, was one of the ablest essays ever written upon European politics.

Mazzini appears to have been much more successful as a developer of ideas and a leader of public feeling than as an organizer of men. His "Young Europe" fell away from him within two years, and in 1837 he was driven out of Switzerland, whence he betook himself to London. From that point, and from a secret haunt near Geneva, he directed, or at least instigated, several other revolutionary movements in Italy and other parts of Europe. In 1847 he formed an "International League of Peoples," of a purpose similar to that of his former league, but not embracing the principal tenets of the present "International" organization, whose objects and methods Mazzini did not approve. In 1848, after the Lombardian revolution, he revisited Italy, and was received at Milan with much enthusiasm. He was soon plunged neck deep in another revolution, at Milan, and offered to enlist as a common soldier under Garibaldi. This movement failed, like the rest, and Mazzini fled to Switzerland again—soon to return, however, and to be elected to the Council of the short-lived Roman Republic, proclaimed in February, 1849, and dissolved in the July following, by Marshal Oudinot, representing the French force of intervention.

Mazzini then returned to London, where he formed a general revolutionary alliance with Ledru-Rollin, Kossuth, and other patriots, and where he has spent the most of his time since. His name has been associated,—no doubt correctly,—with several revolutions, including the Dagger Revolt at Milan, in 1853; the Orsini insurrection at Milan, in 1854; the Genoese insurrection in 1857, and the attack upon the Papal power in 1867, which was only foiled by the return of the French troops to the defence of the Pope. Mazzini did not affiliate as readily as Garibaldi did with the cause of Victor Emanuel, in 1859-60. Indeed, being a man of much more fixed convictions, and a much deeper thinker than Garibaldi, and, withal, much less of a hair-brained adventurer, he was less ready to join in the popular hurrah of the moment than the over-rated soldier of Caprera. Mazzini was charged by Orsini and others of his whilom confederates of being reckless of the lives of his agents, and without prescience of the results of his undertakings. It would seem as if there were some truth in these allegations; but all his associates have always attributed to him great singleness and purity of purpose and incorruptible integrity. He devoted a life's exertions and a large fortune to the cause for which he labored, living upon almost nothing, and rendering strict account of the large sums which were from time to time entrusted to his keeping. Mazzini was possessed of a fascinating personal appearance and address; it having been said of him, in his prime, by one of his foremost opponents, that "There was something in his dark, luminous eyes, and in his majestic brow, which commanded obedience."

It is fair to say that not only Jay Gould but all New York was astonished yesterday, when a dozen honorable citizens, representing the rightful owners of the Erie Railway, and determined upon an honest administration of the affairs of that corporation, walked into the Grand Opera House, took possession, voted themselves and other safe men to the Directory, turned Jay Gould out of his Presidency, put John A. Dix in his place, ousted David Dudley Field, and thrust his worst enemy, Barlow, into his office as attorney,—and all in spite of Gould's strategic advantages and his guard of forty policemen. It appears to have been a piece of sharp practice, hardly distinguishable from some of Fisk and Gould's tricks—that is, seizing an opportunity when Gould was said to be out of town (though he declares he was not), to call, through the Vice President, an election of officers; also tearing up an injunction, served by an officer of a Court, and proceeding in defiance thereof. But can it be that such gilt-edged citizens as John A. Dix, H. L. Stebbins, and Attorney General Barlow would engage in a conspiracy or other illegal movement? At all events, the honest public will hope that the new Directory will pass muster in the courts, and that the Fisk-Gould administration is among the things of the past.

Senator Chandler seized the occasion of the absence of both the Illinois Senators yesterday, to reel off a few petitions from Michigan lumbermen, together with a resolution of his own, for recommitting the Chicago Relief bill for the *third* time. This last he hoped to get considered, by unanimous consent; but was foiled by the Vice President, who reminded him of the courtesies of the Chamber, and persuaded him to wait a day.

NEW YORK.

An Astonishing Revolution in the Erie Directory.

Gould and Eight of the Directors Quietly Laid on the Shelf.

General Dix the New President, and General McClellan Vice President.

An Interesting Account by the Party who Engineered the Affair.

A Hitch in the Hall Trial Caused by the Sickness of a Juror.

More Developments Connected with the Harlem Court House Swindle.

Condition of the Money, Stock, and Gold Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CARTER BLACKMAILING CASE.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The case of Rev. Abraham Carter, D. D. vs. Emma R. Couch, for alleged blackmailing on pretense of seduction, came up before Judge Dowling to-day in the presence of a large crowd. The plaintiff, who is an eminent Episcopal minister, sat with perfect composure in the Court, surrounded by friends. The defendant was not present, and her counsel, E. Delafield Smith, stated that she is sick. He said he appeared as counsel for her father, D. L. Couch, of Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., who had come to take his daughter home, believing she had fallen, but not irretrievably for she has never been an inmate of a house of ill-fame. He asked that the girl be permitted to waive examination and go home with her father, wrapped up in blankets, holding herself subject to the action of the Grand Jury. Dr. Carter's counsel, Elbridge Gerry, said to withdraw the complaint would create the impression in the public mind that the plaintiff desired to avoid investigation, which is the reverse of the truth. Defendant's counsel then asked that Judge Dowling go to her bedroom; in the Libby House, open Court there, and permit her to waive examination. The prosecution finally consented to this, and Judge Dowling proceeded in a carriage to the bed-room, where he found Miss Couch sick in bed. Bail was given for her appearance to answer the action of the Grand Jury, and she left with her father tonight for her home in Dutchess County. These events have greatly increased public opinion in Dr. Carter's favor.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL

to-day was adjourned to Friday on the strength of the following medical certificate announcing the illness of a juror:

Judge Daly:

DEAR SIR: I am attending Mr. Mathias Clark, of No. 325 Greenwich street, who has been suffering great nervous prostration since Friday last, and will be unable to do duty as a juror for several days to come. Mr. Clark suffered an attack of paralysis about six years ago, and as I fear that a continuance of this kind of service may induce a second attack, I would earnestly recommend that he be entirely relieved.

(Signed) J. W. WRIGHT, M. D.

8 CHARLTON STREET, March 11, 1872.

Counsel for prosecution admitted that the Court of Appeals had decided in such case adjournment for a few days was essential, but of course further attacks of paralysis would be expected next Friday. Counsel on both sides agreed it would not answer to proceed with eleven jurors. Mayor Hall's counsel said they desired to go on with the trial immediately or begin anew, but Judge Daley announced that he would not break up the present trial without the consent of all parties. If the sick juror was well enough the trial would proceed next Friday, and testimony as to the condition of the sick man could then be introduced.

Mr. Stoughton, for the defence. I suggest that the Court take steps in its own way.

Judge Daley. The Court will take no steps except in a public way, of course. I cannot dismiss the jury on the medical certificate.

Mr. Tremaine. The discharge of a juror without such necessity as the law allows would be a bar to another trial, and the certificate of any physician is insufficient. I ask your Honor to adjourn for a week, with the contingency of only proceeding in case his health admits it. The public interests require that this trial be broken off only under overwhelming necessity, and, if need be, the production of evidence on which the Court shall determine that the necessity exists. This should not be done.

Judge Daly. Of course I could not legally dismiss the jury on this certificate, and the fact will have to be ascertained in the usual judicial way. I adjourn the case to next Friday.

The Ring thus enjoys a vacation for four days from Garvey's harrowing revelations. They will devote this delay to breeding other delays.

A WICKED ROCHE.

Walter Roche, who paid Garvey for plastering his houses on Fifty-first street with County Treasury warrants, was also a leading spirit in the collapsed Bowling Green Savings Bank, which will never pay a cent to its swindled depositors, though Roche is worth $700,000 in property he has transferred to others, to save it from going back to its owners.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Collector Arthur's new order, dividing the General Order business of New York City into districts, effectually knocks the breath out of the celebrated firm of Leet, Stocking & Co. and their profitable monopoly, at the expense of the commerce of this port. Foreign cargoes may now be unloaded elsewhere at a warehouse of Leet & Co., and foreign steamship companies can use their own costly warehouses under United States officials again, which they have not been able to do before since Leet was detailed from President Grant's staff to be made immensely rich by a new thing in political favoritism.

THE ERIE COUP D'ETAT.

The change in the Erie Directory has been the exciting and unexpected feature of the day. One of the morning journals had a double-leaded editorial paragraph promising good news for Erie reformers within twenty-four hours, but declining to state its details, for fear of giving aid to the enemy. There is much confusion regarding the transaction taken, but the pith of it is that some Directors became alarmed at the recent exposures of the extent to which all of them are mixed up in private speculations at the expense of the shareholders, and fearing future arrest and prosecution decided on an immediate rupture with Jay Gould. The reverses in the New York Legislature Committee last week were also regarded as the handwriting on the wall. The meeting to-day was held at the Erie office, in the Grand Opera House. A large force of police was stationed throughout the building, admitting none who were not entitled to a voice in the impending business. The meeting was originally called to fill ten vacancies in the Board of Directors, but the Directors resigned one after another until a sweep was made of the old Board and a new one elected. The morning opened gloomily in Wall street, the knowing ones selling out their speculative ventures without regard to profit. Erie broke to 35¼, a decline from the early 37¼. Street speculators were unable for several hours to comprehend this new style of tactics. The Erie bombshell exploded about 1 o'clock; the report rapidly flying that Jay Gould had been superseded as President, by General Dix, while General Geo. B. McClellan was made Superintendent. It is said that F. A. Lane, one of the Directors, engineered this new departure.

THE MONEY MARKET

ruled active during the morning at 7 per cent gold, but before the close of banking hours, through the manipulations of the bears, 1-16 additional was exacted. Discounts dull at 7½@8½.

GOLD

tame at 110@110¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quiet but firm, with steady investment inquiry, savings banks purchasing considerable amounts. Foreign bankers bought liberally for shipment, while the floating supply on the street is small.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Union Pacific closed at 36½c. Pacific Mail, 61⅝c. Central Pacific bonds at 1,02½@102¾. Union Pacific firsts 92c, Land-grants, 83½@83¾, and incomes, 82½@82¾c.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ERIE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The offices of the Erie Railroad were filled about noon, with policemen, under Captain Petty, at the instance of Jay Gould, who desired that they should be on hand to await the developments of the meeting of the Board of Directors called to-day. The officers were distributed in different parts of the building, beginning at the entrance on Twenty-third street, and from there to the lobby, and at the doors of each of the private offices, no one being admitted to any part of the building without permission from Gould or his officers. Gould was in earnest conversation with Mr. Sherman and David Dudley Field. Dr. Eldridge walked nervously up and down the room, and Henry Smith, of Smith, Gould & Martin, showed great anxiety. At ten minutes past 12 there was a bustle at the outer door. A party of ten gentlemen pushed away the sentries, and were received by Frederick A. Lane, an old bosom friend of Fisk, at the head of the staircase. This party of gentlemen were as follows: General John A. Dix, General Geo. B. McClellan, Attorney General S. M. L. Barlow, Wm. B. Travers, H. L. Stebbins, Charles Day, W. W. Sherman, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Justin D. White. These gentlemen advanced directly through the hall to President Gould's room, then passed into the Directors' apartment of the Erie Road, leaving Generals Dix and McClellan, and others, in the ante-room. The following nine, who compose the majority of the old Directors, ordered the room cleared and commenced voting for new Directors. Messrs. Hilton, Simmons, George C. Hall, Thompson, H. N. Otis, Archer, Ramsdell, Justin D. White, and F. A. Lane. They sent for Gould, Sherwood, Dr. Eldridge, and Drake, who refused to join the Board. Garrison, of the old Board of Directors, was absent, and Mr. Sissons was sick. As the Directors were about to ballot for General Dix as a new Director, Shearman, attorney for the Erie Road, presented an injunction against further action by the Board. He was pushed violently out of the room, and the injunction torn into tatters. In a few moments Shearman appeared, headed by Captain Petty and forty policemen. "By what authority does Shearman appear in this room with a crowd of policemen?" exclaimed Barlow, greatly excited.

"I am here by order of J. Gould to preserve the peace, but I am ordered not to recognize you gentlemen."

"You, Mr. Shearman, have no right here; you or your Secretary," continued Mr. Lane; "take up your traps and leave."

Shearman did not start, but ordered Captain Petty to dissolve the Board as illegal. Captain Petty demurred, and in a few minutes Shearman left the room. Then the voting commenced. General Dix was elected Director, then General McClellan, then Wm. R. Travers, then H. G. Stebbins, then General Diven, then W. W. Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co. After that the Board of Directors had everything their own way. General Dix was elected President of the Erie Road in place of Jay Gould. O. H. P. Archer was elected Vice President; W. W. Sherman, Treasurer; H. Otis, Secretary, and John W. Hilton was re-elected Railroad Transportation Clerk.

Barlow now offered a resolution that David Dudley Field and Shearman be dismissed as counsel for the Erie Road. This was carried, and S. L. M. Barlow was elected counsel in their places, both for the company and the Erie Directors. A resolution was passed that the Treasurer pay no orders for money, and that all the employes of the Erie Road should pay no attention to any one but President Dix and Vice President Archer.

It was then ordered that every old officer of the Erie Road should be notified of the resolution, and instructed to disobey Gould or the old officials. Then the Board adjourned.

Gould says their action is illegal, and that the new officers will not be obeyed. As Barlow went out he remarked to Captain Petty and his forty policemen: "Gentlemen, it must be apparent to you that a revolution has taken place, and that you are not wanted."

It is rumored that Gould will be arrested this evening.

The following is a list of the former Board of Directors not having resigned, and who are members of the new Board: Dr. Eldridge, of Elmira; Mr. Archer, John Ganson, of Buffalo; Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell, H. M. Smith, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Drake.

During the proceedings Judge Barrett made his appearance and was warmly greeted by Jay Gould and Mr. Field. It is alleged that the members of the Board of Directors who retired one by one did so in the interest of the English stockholders and Great Western Railway Company.

The President of the Board alone has power to call a meeting except in case of his absence, when the Vice-President may call a meeting at the request in writing of two members. On Saturday the Vice-President called a meeting of the Board, stating that the President was absent. News of this leaked out and an application stating that the President was not absent, and that he had not received a request to call a meeting was made to Judge Ingraham for an injunction restraining the meeting, which was granted, the only notice he had received being to attend as a Director. Mr. Gould also stated, on information and belief, that money was being freely scattered as bribes.

THE DIRECTORS TO GOULD.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, March 8, 1872.

To Jay Gould, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad Company:

SIR: The undersigned, Directors of this Company, having witnessed, with deep regret, the growing distress which pervades the community in regard to its management, deem it their duty to request you to call a meeting of the Board, with a view to the consideration of such measures and the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary. Prominent among the embarrassments are its finances and a general want of confidence in credit of the company. Impressed with the responsibility which rests on us, we regard this call for a meeting as an imperative duty and therefore respectfully request that in compliance with our by-laws you convene the Board at meeting to be held on Monday, the 11th day of March, just at 12 o'clock.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed)
FRED. A. LANE,
GEORGE C. HALL,
HENRY THOMPSON,
JOHN HILTON,
O. H. P. ARCHER,
HOMER RAMSDELL,
H. N. OTIS,
JUSTIN D. WHITE,
M. H. SIMONS.

Gould having taken no action on this notification, the Vice President, by a similar letter, was requested to call a meeting. Archer, the Vice President, then directed the Secretary to issue a call for a meeting, which he did.

PRESIDENT DIX TO EX-PRESIDENT GOULD.

The meeting over, General Dix indited the following letter to the deposed President:

Jay Gould, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, held this day, a full quorum of the Board being present, you were unanimously removed from the office as President of the road and as a member of the Executive Committee, and I was unanimously elected as President in your place. I now notify you of the facts, by order of the Board of Directors, and demand that you shall surrender to me all papers and documents in your possession heretofore as such President, and that you forthwith cease to interfere with the performance of any duties as such President of the Erie Railroad Company, which I have already resumed.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX,
President of Erie Railway Company.
March 11, 1872.

THE LETTER DELIVERED.

The task of delivering this letter was entrusted to United States Marshal Crowley, who at once proceeded to execute the business. General Sickles accompanied the Marshal on his mission. Jay Gould was at this moment in the President's room, surrounded by a strong guard of policemen. General Sickles approached the door, and in stentorian tones demanded admittance. No notice was taken of the demand, and the door remained absolutely closed; but the applicants for admission were not to be denied. Force was employed. The door was broken in, and, despite the opposition of the police, the anti-Gould men succeeded in effecting an entrance. Then ensued a scene as ludicrous as unprecedented. Gould, with every appearance of alarm and surprise, rushed from the President's chair, hotly pursued by Crowley. It is asserted that Gould sought to intercept pursuit by upsetting chairs and desks in the path of Crowley. Finally the hunted ex-President found refuge in one of the rooms, the door of which was banged in the face of Crowley. But even here he was not safe, as Crowley succeeded in getting in, and serving him with the letter. The moment he read the letter Gould became calm, apparently feeling that the game was up. He soon after retired to the legal offices of the Erie Company, where he remained closeted with Sherman during the evening.

DIX TAKES POSSESSION.

After Gould's flight, General Dix, accompanied by Archer, General Sickles, and others, entered the President's room and formally assumed control. It was feared that some of the roughs, who were lounging about, would attempt to eject them, but these apprehensions proved groundless. The only contestant was Shearman, who claimed the right to remain, and protested against the proceedings of the Dix party. His protests were disregarded, and he was unceremoniously ejected from the room.

TRANSFER OF ALLEGIANCE.

The new President of the Erie Road, General Dix, retired from the scene of conflict as soon as it became evident that a complete victory had been gained, and the foe utterly routed. He left behind him Mr. Archer to gather the fruits of the victory. Archer's first work in this direction was to obtain the adherence of the officers of the road to the new *regime*. In a majority of the cases no difficulty was experienced on this score, the officers freely signifying their allegiance to the new President and Directors. Among those who declined at first to commit themselves was Mr. Rucker, General Superintendent. Between Mr. Rucker and General Sickles a rather excited discussion took place, the General insisting that Rucker should recognize General Dix as President of the road. Rucker, for a considerable time, sought to avoid committing himself, and finally pleaded for a private conference with General Sickles. The result was that he, too, gave in his adherence to the new regime, and wrote the following letter:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
ERIE RAILROAD, March 11.

To General John A. Dix, President of the Erie Railroad Company:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to reply that your authority and orders as President of the Erie Railway are and shall be respected by me.

Respectfully, L. D. RUCKER,
General Superintendent.

THE AUDITOR COMES ROUND.

The following is the Auditor's letter:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
ERIE RAILROAD March 11.

Hon. John A. Dix, President Erie Railroad:

SIR: I am informed by Vice President Archer that you have been duly chosen President of this Company. I, therefore, but do my duty to say to you, as I do respectfully, that I recognize your authority, and will obey all orders emanating from yourself and the Board of Directors you represent, as well as the Executive Committee this day chosen.

(Signed) G. P. MOROSINI, Auditor.

HOW THE THING WAS DONE.

George Couch, who formerly represented the English stockholders in the interest of Fisk and Gould, and who now, apparently, is on the other side, gives the following to the press. Gould and party say "this is all a conspiracy and a combination in the interests of McHenry, and that a short time ago, if we had got a chance, we would put in all Englishmen, which is contradicted by our putting in all Americans. The talk that the interests of the road are subservient to those of the Atlantic & Great Western is merely a weak assertion of the enemy. As to the alleged conspiracy, the names of the men we have here now on the new Board are those of men not likely to go into any underhand conspiracy. It would not pay them to do it, and they would not be here to take opposition if they had not known that this was done on a sound basis and sound legal advice. The manner in which it was done was this: The English stockholders were determined to have it settled, one way or the other. They made the mistake of sending the wrong man. First they made a blunder on the Legislature and Courts. The money of the Company was being wasted, and they did nothing. But at the downfall of Tammany there was a grand rally, and they determined to take Legislative action again, thinking the downfall of Tammany was a triumph of virtue over vice; that they would carry everything before them, and that the downfall of Erie would follow the downfall of Tammany; by Legislative action the elections would be ordered in July, and the road would be thrown into bankruptcy. They determined to make another move. General Sickles was coming over for the Republican party to Albany to press other Republican measures. He had been acting for some time as counsel of the English stockholders, and he was appointed head center. General Sickles moved his column skilfully forward and gained ground in the Legislature, and was supported by Attorney General Barlow by flank movement in the Courts.

All the time I was travelling with the corporators here, and not in the employ of Fisk and Gould individually, I was travelling over the line. The more I saw of Gould the more I was convinced that he was not pursuing the line of policy we expected. Conversing with other Directors, the old solid men who helped up the company, they all along lamented that this state of things existed, and that most things were done by the Executive Committee, and that the Directors were not able to find out half the time what was going on, and some of them stayed away altogether, but were longing for a change. Nearly all of them had warm personal friendships for Fisk, which delayed their action. The bullet that killed Fisk killed Gould's friends, and we have not heard to-day a single regret from any man. I went over to London in November to confer with the stockholders and bring about a settlement of this thing. This matter was to the commerce of the two countries what the Alabama claims are in politics. No American could get an enterprise carried through. The disclosures in regard to the Erie management checked everything. People who never owned a dollar in Erie were just as anxious to have the matter settled. I undertook to take charge of their affairs, and I said that there were a good many here who, if convinced that this movement was on the part of *bona fide* holders of stock, would do all in their power; but the majority were poor men, and would have resigned long ago, but that they felt it their duty to stay and watch the interests they were elected to watch. General Sickles, as I said, was head centre of the movement, and worked in a masterly manner, and all credit is due him, for he worked night and day. He was pushing his columns victoriously forward, when I came to America, and gave him an inside view of Erie, and told him what had already happened to the stockholders, and it surprised him as much as others. Ever since I landed I was watched by Gould's detectives, and I was approached with bribes of any amount if I would only work in the Gould interest, and Gould wanted to get me up to his house, but all the time I managed to direct their attention away from here and directed it to Albany, looking out for some astounding developments; but I found the people all the time determined to put an end to Gould's rascalities. The Directors, that is the good Directors, all the old Board with the exception of Eldridge, Sherwood, and Drake, determined to call a meeting. Gould put it off by every possible delay, for he knew that these men would not follow his courses, and he attempts to put in men who would carry out his schemes, and for that purpose he had put in Sherwood and Drake. The truth was, he wanted to stave off the meeting, and threatened to throw the road into bankruptcy, and made other threats, for rule or ruin was his determination. Delay after delay took place in this despotic fashion, until at last a meeting was called by nine members of his Board. On Saturday last they called a meeting, and finding that he could no longer oppose them, he summoned a meeting for 12 o'clock to-day. The members of the Board, that is, a majority of the Board who were disposed to do the proper thing, were present, and the minority, Gould's men, stayed away under his directions. They were here in the building, such as Sherwood and Eldridge, but they did not dare to face the music, and Gould himself was in the Council room, and Henry M. Smith was running backwards and forwards giving orders. We knew what the enemy was doing, and about half-past 11 o'clock the new members of the Board, G. B. McClellan and others, were rendezvoused at Barlow's house, accompanied by General Porter and Counsellor McFarland, all the time acting under legal advice. Acting on a kind of Uhlan duty, and before Gould got his sentries posted, my men took up their places next to the Director's room, where Gould's Directors were in session. The meeting had scarcely commenced when in rushed a force of men under command of the Sheriff, and attempted to clear us all out. There were about twenty or thirty of them. We flanked them by sending a notification to the Directors that an order had arrived from Gould to clear us out, and they invited us to remain, which we told the men in charge and they did not know how to act. Gould then sent word to clear out the whole lot of us, and the force made a rush for the Director's room. Mr. Archer behaved nobly. He had contested Fisk's order before that, and he was firm and collected, and when the Sheriff and his men found such gentlemen as McClellan and others sitting around the board, men of character and standing, they dare not move. Gould sent in order after order to clear the men out, and the fact was, the Sheriff's men would not obey the orders; they were afraid. Once the new members were in they elected the men I have named, and they went in and took their seats, one by one, and the others resigned. They only wanted to have their accounts examined by Mr. Stebbins and others, and have the proceedings regulated. When Gould sent in the order to clear the room, Mr. Shearman, his counsel, who represented him, said "That is a false move, and I cannot sit here to countenance him." Then the Board went on until they removed Gould from the office of President, and closed doors, and went into session. A cry is raised that all this is done in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western, but we have already put in sufficient answer to that. The fact is, Gould threatened, a few days ago, to throw the road into bankruptcy. I will tell you what we did while making arrangements to have him ousted by his own Board. We stood ready, if he sprung a mine, and said the Board could not meet its liabilities with £5,000,000, which was all that we wanted.

And now we are able to crush out all the evils that have been preying on us. As the speaker concluded, several officers of the Company came up and shook hands with him, congratulating him on the victory achieved.

THE CARTER-COUCH CASE.

In the case of Rev. Dr. Carter against Miss Emma Couch, on a charge of blackmailing, the woman was reported by her counsel too sick to appear in Court, and Judge Dowling, with counsel, went to the hotel, where she was formally examined, and given into charge of her father, to be taken to Connecticut. Her counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint in order that she might have a chance to reform, but the prosecution would not consent, and the case will be tried, she giving bail to appear.

JUMEL WILL CASE.

A juryman in the Jumel will case being sick, it will be tried before eleven jurymen.

HARLEM COURT HOUSE SWINDLE.

More developments connected with the Harlem Court House swindle are published. Over $368,500 have been paid from the County Treasury for this building, which has not reached above the foundation walls yet. Among the items are bills for black walnut and other lumber for floors which are proved to have been delivered at the house of Senator Henry W. Genet, as well as iron work, carpenters' and laborers' services, etc. One Michael J. Quigg swears that Genet stated that he intended building his new residence out of the appropriations for the new Court House, and make the City Treasury foot the bill.

OWNER WANTED.

A package containing a quantity of bonds, several mortgages, promissory notes, title deeds and other valuable papers, supposed to belong to M. B. Abell & Co., Alton, Ill., was found by Officer Martin, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue. They are in possession of the property clerk awaiting a claimant.

ELECTED MEMBER OF THE LAW INSTITUTE.

Ira Shafer, one of the counsel for the Mayor, was to-day elected a member of the Law Institute despite the opposition of the Bar Association.

THE FERRY-BOAT SUITS.

The Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield has been seized by the Sheriff of Kings County to satisfy the judgment in favor of Mrs. Madden, whose husband was killed by the explosion. The widow of Prof. Chenieriere, commenced to-day one of the series of suits against the owners of the Westfield. She lost her husband and four children, and sustained personal injury.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

The Petroleum Association has appointed a committee to visit the oil regions, in order to devise measures to counteract the ill effects resulting from existing monopolies.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Carlo Vogt has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with murdering Chevalier DuBois de Bianco, in Brussels last October, setting fire to his house, and stealing securities valued at £10,000. A portion of the stolen property was found on Vogt, who has been brought here for examination.

FORGERIES UNEARTHED IN RUSSIA.

The *World* says extensive forgeries have been perpetrated on the Russian Empire by an organized band of thieves who have not entered the Empire, but disseminated forgeries by agents in Russia. One of the gang, arrested in Odessa with a large amount of forged bank notes in his possession was tried and convicted. The operations of the rogues in bank notes, however, were but a trifle compared with their forgeries of Russian railway shares. Over 800,000 roubles worth of these forged railway shares were seized in Odessa alone, and almost as large amounts in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Russian secret police have been sent to nearly all the continental cities, as well as London, to unearth the chief forgers if possible.

ILL.

Chancellor Ferris is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

The case is before the general term of the Superior Court, in which Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., being receiver, in a suit where $388 14 were collected, charged $385 50 as fees. His report was confirmed by Judge McCunn, and appealed on the ground that the charges were excessive. Decision reserved.

WASHINGTON.

Conclusion of the Civil Service Reform Debate in the Senate.

The Appropriation for the President's Use Carried by a Small Majority.

Testimony Taken in the Custom House and Arms Sales Investigations.

An Anti-Land-Grant Resolution Adopted in the House Without a Division.

Another Batch of Michigan Protests Against the Chicago Relief Bill.

Senator Trumbull's Connection with the Celebrated McArdle Case.

General Longstreet Resigns the Surveyorship of New Orleans.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The second land grant of the session was tried in the House to-day, but with poor success. Mr. Lowe, of Kansas, undertook to engineer the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe bill—which Senator Pomeroy and Representative Twitchell had failed to start in the Senate—through the House. Both Tyner and Holman, of Indiana, objected to its consideration. Mr. Lowe moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and demanded tellers, this being a trick by which members who do not care to appear for a measure on a call of the yeas and nays are often secured. While the vote was being taken Mr. Twitchell, who is President of the road, was very active around among the desks, urging members to pass it, but in spite of all efforts a quorum could not be mustered, and the tellers abandoned their posts for a motion to adjourn. A motion for a call of the House finally secured a quorum, when Mr. Lowe, at the suggestion of Twitchell, withdrew. Among the prominent members who voted to take up the bill were Banks, Dawes, Hooper, Hoar, Poland, Farwell, Palmer, Townsend, Sargeant, Halsey, Kelly, and Garfield.

NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The resolution presented by Mr. Blair, of Michigan, to-day, for a special Committee to investigate certain transactions in the Navy Department, is the result of inquiries which the House Committee on Claims, of which Blair is Chairman, has been prosecuting with much care for some two weeks. The Committee has been over considerable of the ground covered by the resolution, and satisfied themselves that the charges made should be met, and that the House could not properly allow them to pass. The standing of Mr. Blair as a Republican is a guarantee that the movement was in no sense designed for mere political effect.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Senator Chandler, in the Senate, this morning, presented several protests from Michigan lumbermen, against the passage of the Chicago Relief bill. One of these was from the Saginaw Valley Lumber Association, to which seventy signatures were attached, and others from the counties of Sanilac and Huron, in Michigan which had about the same number of protestants. The peculiarity of these documents is that they are printed, and employ precisely similar language in their introductory remonstrance. The effect of this printed remonstrance is that the passage of the Relief bill would occasion such a decline in prices of lumber as to ruin the lumber interests in Michigan. One of the printed protests, to-day, had the following argument against the bill interlined:

Should the bill prevail, the decline in prices of lumber, caused by the immense increase in production, aggravated by taking off the duties, will be attributed by free traders solely to the omission of duties, and be used by them as a powerful argument against the great industries which are paying the National debt.

Mr. Chandler also sent to the Clerk's desk a resolution asking that the Relief bill might be recommitted to the Finance Committee, as several delegations were on their way here from Michigan who desired to be heard against the bill. The Vice President called Chandler's attention to the fact that neither of the Illinois Senators were in their seats, when the Michigan Senator consented to have the resolution lay on the table, but gave notice that he would move such reference to-morrow, or at the first convenient opportunity. The friends of the bill hope to defeat such reference on the ground that the bill has been twice committed, and twice reported by the Committee, and also on the better ground that it is a mischievous precedent to establish, after ample time has been given for all interests to be heard, to open a case after it has virtually been made up for legislative action. It will be urged that the lumber interests are already amply represented in the Senate, and that all the arguments at the disposal of the protestants can be made in open session through the two Michigan Senators.

GENERAL LONGSTREET

has resigned as Surveyor of New Orleans. It is reported that his letter contains a very strong statement concerning Custom House matters in that city.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The main points brought out in the Senate Arms Committee to-day were that the carbines and cartridges heretofore proved to have been sold to Remington, Oct. 13, the day they were ascertained to be French agents, but probably before the despatch announcing them as such was read, were not actually delivered until Nov. 30.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Claims are preparing a report and two bills upon the recommendation of the Southern Claims Commission. One bill provides for that class of claims which the commission allow in full, and another for those allowed in part. One bill calls for $440,000, another for $75,000. About $5,000,000 of these claims are entirely rejected.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AND THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Administration organ here to-day revamps the Chandler story with reference to Trumbull's connection with the McArdle case, asserting that the Illinois Senator was employed by Andy Johnson's counsel for the Government in said case, with a fee of $10,000, and then goes on to intimate that such employment had much to do with Trumbull's subsequent vote on impeachment. This is a mere matter of history. The following facts in connection with that case will somewhat destroy its supposed damaging effect: Senator Trumbull was employed by Secretary Stanton and General Grant to act as Government counsel in this case, and not by Andy Johnson, the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts being involved in this case, and Johnson having vetoed them in a message declaring them unconstitutional, and Attorney General Stanbury, sympathizing with Johnson in his opposition, having refused to represent the Government. On this occasion Mr. Trumbull was resorted to by the Secretary of War and the General of the Armies as best fitted to act as counsel for the Government, especially in view of his legislative connection with the reconstruction measures.

THE PENSION LAWS.

It is understood that in the codification of the Pension laws, decisions in regard to the degree of disability will be referred to a Board of five medical officers, instead of to the judgment of a single surgeon, as it is now believed that this will operate more favorably to the pensioners than the present mode.

BATES.

District Attorney Bates' letter, refusing to resign as requested by the Attorney General, was to-day forwarded to the Department of Justice. It covers sixteen pages and expostulates against his removal. It is anticipated here that if Bates persists in his refusal to resign that we shall have a repetition of the old Boutwell-Pleasanton fight.

SENATOR SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Senator Sumner has so far recovered his health as to be able to attend his Senatorial duties. He was in his seat to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The New York Custom House investigators met and issued an order, summoning one Rasmere, from Newark, to testify. A letter from A. A. Moore, of New York, was read, asking how he can best give information in behalf of the Administration. W. H. Townley, Assistant Appraiser, gave a circumstantial account of the manner of the seizure of smuggled tobacco and cigars, the examination of passengers' luggage, etc. The heaviest month in damages by orders was last February, when 672 were issued out of 18,000 importations. The Committee took a recess.

The Committee in the afternoon resumed the examination of Mr. Townley. He was examined regarding the removal of Republicans from the Custom House because they had as politicians opposed Collector Murphy's wishes, and also denied the truth of the testimony heretofore given by Josiah Rich against his official conduct. As to the charges of fraud which have been so freely made in connection with the Appraiser's Office, while he did not say that the officers were all alike competent, he did say they were all actuated by honest purposes, and he defied any one to show corruption in his division. This was the only witness examined to-day. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Colonel Crispin, Ordnance Officer at the New York stores during the fiscal year, was examined this morning before the House Committee. He denied all knowledge of the destination of the arms sold, except that a large quantity of them were delivered where the French steamers lay.

Mr. McNally, Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Bureau, to-day produced copies of letters and records before the Senate Investigating Committee, concerning sales of arms, and in reply to a question by Mr. Carpenter said that he did not know the Governmental officer who made a dollar in consequence of the sale of these ordnance stores.

Colonel Bennett was also examined. In reply to a question by Mr. Schurz he said he did not know of any written order of construction put by the Secretary of War on the statute of 1868 in relation to the sale of ordnance stores. He had always understood, however, that the construction put upon it by General Scofield was that the advertising of a small lot of arms, or stores of a certain kind, would justify the subsequent sale of any amount of the same kind of stores without advertising. This construction was clearly put by Schurz in the following question: It appears from the advertisement here that 29,000 breech-loaders were advertised for sale, and bids were invited thereupon publicly. Now, a party desiring to buy arms might not desire to buy 2,000, but might desire to buy 20,000. The 2,000, therefore, would not be sold. These 2,000 advertised not having been sold, would you consider the Department authorized to sell the rest at private sale on the strength of that advertisement? Is that the construction? Answer. Yes, that would be the contruction. Colonel Bennett's examination will be continued at the next meeting.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The total amount of 1862 bonds redeemed by Secretary Boutwell, under three calls to date, is as follows: First call, $90,987,550 second, $5,296,-550; third, $4,074,000.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President returned this morning. Several Senators and Representatives called at the White House and had interviews during the forenoon.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The Secretary of the Treasury was at the Department to-day, but transacted no business. He has not yet quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: John H. Harris, Postmaster at Kansas City, Mo.; Chaplain James J. Kane, to be advanced in his grade after Chaplain Darrance, for extraordinary heroism during the rebellion.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Embassy made an official call on Governor Cooke this afternoon at his residence.

TARIFF AND REVENUE.

Some of the Committee of Ways and Means say they will not be able to thoroughly revise the Tariff and Internal Revenue bills this session, and, therefore, the measures to be reported will only be partial in their character.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER presented several remonstrances against the Relief bill. He also stated that a Committee of Nine, representing the lumber interests of the Saginaw Valley, were on their way to Washington, to protest against the bill. He moved that it be referred back, to give the Committee an opportunity to be heard, but Messrs. Logan and Trumbull being absent, he did not press the motion.

CENSUS REPORT.

Twelve thousand copies of the census report were ordered to be printed.

MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide for mail service between San Francisco, Tahiti, and the Marquesas Islands.

KANSAS INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendment, the bill for the appraisement and sale of Kansas Indian lands, in the State of Kansas.

PUBLIC BUILDING FOR CARSON, NEV.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for a Government building at Carson, Nev.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Tariff bill was set down for to-day, and he would insist on going on with it when the pending bill was disposed of.

The pending question on the Appropriation bill was the amendment appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the President for the promotion of the Civil Service.

Mr. TRUMBULL addressed the Senate on the Civil Service Reform. In reply to a remark made by Mr. Howe, on Friday, he denied that he ever forged political anathemas against the President or has spoken disrespectfully of him. He had neither abused the President nor fawned upon him.

Mr. Trumbull then spoke in general terms of the corrupt condition of the Civil Service, and argued that the bill introduced by him last year, prohibiting recommendations to office by members of Congress, would be one important measure of reform.

Mr. CARPENTER asked him to leave gloomy generalities and come down to details.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that there was no lack of competent witnesses on the subject. He cited George William Curtis, as an influential friend of the Administration, and read at length from the testimony of ex-Secretary Cox as to Civil Service abuses, specifying, among other things, the appointment of incompetent and immoral persons through the influence of members of Congress, the difficulty of getting such persons removed, and the levying of assessments for political purposes.

Mr. POMEROY said that Secretary Cox professed to have found great difficulty in removing incompetent employes in his Department, but his successor turned out sixty-eight in four months.

Mr. TRUMBULL then replied to Mr. Morton's statement, made some weeks since, that he (Trumbull) had recommended 103 persons for appointments to office since the advent of the present Administration. Having been complained of by his constituents for refusing to recommend worthy persons for appointment, and knowing that, since the first year of Lincoln's administration, he had very seldom interfered in any way in reference to office, he had been surprised and somewhat indignant at hearing Mr. Morton say that he (Mr. Trumbull) was chief among those who had been hanging around the Departments seeking appointments. Even if the statement were true, of course it would be no argument against Civil Service Reform, but it was not true. After hearing Mr. Morton's statement he had written to each of the Departments asking copies of all recommendations made by him, and the replies showed that his name did not appear at all in connection with any such number as 103. His name appeared oftener in the Post Office Department than in any other, but even there it appeared only thirty times, although there were about 2,000 Postmasters in his State, and in most of these cases he had not recommended applicants, but had merely endorsed their applications "respectfully referred to the Postmaster General," or "respectfully referred for favorable consideration."

In reference to appointments, Mr. CARPENTER said that Mr. Trumbull's conduct seemed just like his own, and asked whether he (Mr. Trumbull) thought there was anything wrong or corrupt in it.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I do not think there is anything wrong in what I did in reference to these papers, but this is not what I referred to. I referred to members of Congress going to the Departments and by importunity getting persons appointed to office.

Mr. CARPENTER. Did the Senator himself do anything of that kind?

Mr. TRUMBULL. No, sir.

Mr. CARPENTER. Nor did I, nor do I believe that any Senator ever did.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was not a clerk appointed at his request in the Treasury Departments, Navy Department, or Department of Justice, and only one in the Interior Department, and of those in the Departments with whom his name was connected in any way there was no blood-relation of his, though he had many, and no one related to him in any way, except a Pension Agent, who was brother of his deceased wife, and two others in the Agricultural Department. So far from wearying the Departments with applications for appointments, he had written a letter, more than a year and a half ago, in which he had given express notice that he never asked an appointment as a personal favor.

Mr. TRUMBULL then discussed the question how the Civil Service could be reformed, and advocated the election of Postmasters by the people, the prohibition of interference with appointments by members of Congress, and prohibition of interference in politics by Government officers and employes. The President had power to introduce any reform in the Civil Service he pleased—the power to elevate patriotism above party, and purity above plunder.

Mr. PRATT said he would vote for the pending appropriation because the President asked for it, but he doubted of the scheme.

Mr. SCOTT said it appeared from the Blue Book that there were about 3,000 officers appointed with the consent of the Senate, and 50,000 appointed absolutely at the pleasure of the Executive. When the people shall have learned that they are themselves responsible for having bad men in office, then civil reform would be in great part accomplished.

Mr. MORTON replied to Mr. Trumbull. He said that in mentioning Mr. Trumbull's recommendations to office, he had not said or implied that there was any wrong in making them; the wrong was not in making the recommendations, but in first making them and then denouncing others for doing the same thing. The Senator (Mr. Trumbull) had impeached the acts and motives of his fellow Senators in relation to appointments; therefore, it was proper that his own record should be referred to. He (Morton) had also heard that Mr. Trumbull had personally urged on the President the appointment of his brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne, as Pension Agent in Illinois, although it could only be made by removing General Bloomfield, a Union soldier.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I would like to know the Senator's authority.

Mr. MORTON. Does the Senator deny it?

Mr. TRUMBULL. If the Senator makes the statement on his own authority, I will answer it very promptly.

Mr. MORTON. I was not there, and did not hear the recommendation, but I heard that he made it, from authority that I believed was to be implicitly relied on, and now if it is not true, the Senator can deny it.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Does the Senator suppose that he can come into this body retailing what has been told him by irresponsible parties, and that I am to be put in a position to deny. If he makes a statement on his own responsibility that demands an answer from me, he will get it very promptly.

Mr. MORTON said he did not believe Mr. Trumbull would deny this either here or elsewhere. He did not impute any wrong to him for making the recommendation. He had as much right to recommend his own brother-in-law as any body else if he was competent to fill the office.

Mr. Morton then read several of the endorsements made by Mr. Trumbull on applications for office, to show that he had recognized the propriety of appointing men for party reasons.

Mr. TRUMBULL denied that it would be inconsistent for him to advocate reform, and yet conform to prevailing practice while it existed; but he denied also that he had conformed to that practice to any considerable extent. As to Mr. Morton's account of a conversation between him (Trumbull) and the President, if that Senator would make the statement on his own responsibility, or, if he preferred, on the authority of the President, he would be promptly answered, but he (Trumbull) could not condescend to answer a statement for which he who made it would neither vouch himself nor give his authority.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to a remark implying that he controlled a great deal of patronage, said that, in proportion to the population, there were one-half more people appointed to Federal offices from Illinois than from Indiana.

The question was taken on concurring in the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, appropriating $50,000 for the Civil Service Reform, and it was agreed to,—yeas, 25; nays, 21.

YEAS.

Ames,
Anthony,
Blair,
Cole,
Cooper,
Corbett,
Davis (W. Va.),
Edmunds,
Ferry (Mich.),
Flanagan,
Frelinghuysen,
Hamilton (Md.),
Johnston,
Kellogg,
Kelly,
Morrill (Me.),
Morton,
Norwood,
Nye,
Pratt,
Schurz,
Sherman,
Trumbull,
Vickers,
Wilson—25.

NAYS.

Alcorn,
Boreman,
Caldwell,
Chandler,
Clayton,
Gilbert,
Goldthwaite,
Hamilton, (Tex.),
Hill,
Hitchcock,
Harlan,
Howe,
Lewis,
Osborne,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Spencer,
Sprague,
West,
Windom,
Wright—21.

The question was on concurring in the amendment repealing the laws for the publication of laws in newspapers.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost—yeas, 21; nays, 22.

Mr. WEST moved to adjourn, but yielded the floor to Mr. SHERMAN, who said the Senate had spent most of their time in debate, and had passed no important bill except the Apportionment bill, while the House had been earnestly at work, and were now holding the resolution fixing the day for final adjournment until the Senate finished its debates.

Without further voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORGAN—To abolish the grade of Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral, and to correct other abuses in the navy.

By Mr. CROSSLAND—Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River at Henderson, Ky.

By Mr. RICE—To tax incomes over $2,000.

By Mr. PALMER—To connect the telegraph system with the postal system. This is substantially the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill introduced into the Senate.

Various railroad land-grant bills were introduced and referred.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

came up, but no action was taken. A great deal of time was consumed in voting on dilatory motions.

INVESTIGATION.

A resolution was adopted for investigating the charges affecting Secretary Robeson.

MEXICO.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution in regard to Mexico. Rejected—yeas, 72; nays, 90.

MIXED SCHOOLS, ETC.

Mr. HEREFORD moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution declaring it to be unconstitutional, and a tyrannical usurpation of power, for Congress to attempt to force mixed schools on States, or to pass any law interfering with churches, public carriers, or inn-keepers. Rejected—yeas, 50; nays, 87.

ST. LOUIS GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for a Government building at St. Louis was, on motion of Mr. WELLS, concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced as the Select Committee on charges against the Secretary of the Navy, Messrs. Blair (Mich.), Sargent, Peters, Voorhees, and Warren.

TAXATION SCHEME.

Mr. GETZ offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report on the propriety of abolishing all internal revenue laws, and imposing taxes on States in proportion to population, which was agreed to.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

Mr. GARFIELD asked and obtained consent to have an amendment to the Post Office bill considered in order to prohibiting all persons who have held office in any department of the Government, which required confirmation by the Senate, from acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims before such department for two years after they have left the Government employment.

STRAW BIDS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to suppress the system of straw bids for carrying mail, and providing that any person who has put in a bid and who then fails to enter into contract and to perform service, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be liable to a penalty of $5,000 fine and one years' imprisonment.

Mr. POTTER offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to accept new sureties from contractors in place of existing sureties. Agreed to.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

GREENBACKS IN PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury, after April 1, 1872, to collect and receive one-third of the amount of customs duties on imports in United States legal-tender notes. Rejected—40 to 71.

Mr. BUTLER then moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill brought before the House for consideration now. The motion was rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 68; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement as to sales of arms and ordnance stores since June, 1865. Agreed to.

SUBSIDIES.

Mr. KILLINGER offered a resolution declaring that the policy of granting subsidies in public lands to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued, and that every consideration of public policy and equal justice to the whole people require the public lands to be held for homesteads for actual settlers and for educational purposes.

Agreed to without a division.

The House adjourned.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Prairie and Cottage Grove-avs. Work on Order K. T. By order of E. C.

B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

HATS.

Spring Styles Gents' Dress and Business Hats, in great variety. Also the celebrated "AMIDON HAT," for which we are the exclusive agents.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters,

460 WABASH-AV.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A Store, to be completed on or before October 1, for heavy mercantile business, 40 to 50 feet front, full depth to wide alley, corner preferred, located in district bounded by Madison-st., State-st., South Water-st., and Michigan-av. Address I & J 16, Tribune office.

SAFES.

Fire-Proof Safes

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, with interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 238 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Northwestern Poultry Association will be held at the office of Teall & Fisher, 70 South Canal-st., Tuesday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock. As the election of officers for the ensuing year takes place at this time, it is very desirable that all the members should be present and any others who desire to become members.

A FINE OIL CHROMO,

The Cooper of Nuremberg,

(A Prince in disguise), given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 388 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN H. WARREN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style of R. P. OBER & CO., and propose to identify themselves with the trade of the city, as dealers and jobbers in Teas, Tobaccos and Syrups.

Chicago, March 11, 1872.

R. P. OBER,
J. B. DICKINSON.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. I have on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices, a large stock of building and bridge timber. Bills of timber and long joists cut to order.

JOHN McCONNELL,
Yard and Office, 545 Lumber-st., near Twenty-second.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS OF

Boots & Shoes,

575 STATE-ST.,

NEAR TWELFTH-ST.

Stock large and complete. The very lowest prices always made.

Will remove about April 15, to new building, southwest corner Market and Madison.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

At FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA,

in the Great Platte Valley, the garden of the West, now for sale. These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain-growing and stock-raising is unsurpassed by any in the United States. Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere. Free homesteads for actual settlers. The best locations for colonies. Soldiers entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. Free passes to purchasers of land. Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,

THE BEST STYLE,

WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., in the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. W. C. Hunt,

St. Caroline's Court.

Office, 318 Madison-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway, ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of about 42 miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work, if they do not desire the entire line.

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone Work

Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING & PRINTING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of CASS & CHAPMAN, Architect, corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 15, 1872. Responsible parties who wish to make *bona fide* bids will be furnished with all information desired.

R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

BRICK MACHINE.

THE PEEKSKILL

Brick Machine.

The success and rapid sale of the PEEKSKILL COMPANY'S BRICK MACHINE, manufactured by the Peekskill Manufacturing Company, of Peekskill, N. Y., has attracted universal attention. D. L. Seymour will be at the store of A. G. Downs & Co., No. 328 West Madison-st., from Saturday, March 9, until March 15, to receive orders.

INSURANCE.

All Persons Having Claims Against the

LUMBERMAN'S INS. CO.,

Will please present them at once at the office of the Company, 306 West Monroe-st.

All those who have unadjusted claims already presented will please call at said office without delay.

Those holding unexpired policies are desired to forward same to the Company immediately for cancellation, that they may receive their proper per centage upon the unearned premium when final settlement of all claims is made. All claims must be presented on or before the 1st day of April, 1872.

T. C. HOAG, President.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.,

OF CHICAGO.

A dividend of 5 per cent will be paid on all adjusted claims against this company on and after the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, 306 West Monroe-st. Chicago.

T. C. HOAG, President.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar school. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
70 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

"TRAVELLER."

We want a man to sell Cutlery in Michigan. Address by mail, with references and experience, BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.

TO LEASE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE for a term of years: 60 ft. front on South Water-st., by 150 ft. deep, to an alley, between State and Dearborn-sts. Apply to ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:
Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL............$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL............6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL............2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL............1.50
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tribune Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

The contest at Washington between the friends of the tariff bounties and those who favor a reduction of taxes to the revenue standard, is waxing warm. By the terms of the Constitution, all legislation on this subject must originate in the House of Representatives, though the Senate has the power of amendment. The organ of the House in the preparation of these bills is the Committee of Ways and Means, and that Committee has been for many months engaged in a consideration of the subject. The Senate Committee, which, upon general principles, may be said to be opposed to any change in the tariff, at least opposed to any reduction of its protective features, has sought to anticipate the action of the House by reporting a long bill, covering a series of taxable items, as an amendment to the House bill repealing the duty on salt. The character of the Committee of Ways and Means gave reasonable hope to the country that the reform so long and so pressingly demanded would be begun at this session, and we have strong hopes that it may be. But, like all other efforts to abridge or reduce special privileges, an attempt to reduce the tariff is one of great difficulty. There is hardly a line in either of the twelve acts, and parts of acts, imposing duties, now in force, which does not impose a tax upon the whole country for the benefit of some individual or class at the expense of others. There is hardly an item in the law which has not, from time to time, been manipulated to increase, at the public expense, the profit of some particular person or company. Thus, a year ago, the duties on sugar were changed so as to admit all sugar, unfit for immediate use, at reduced duties, while all sugars which might be used without refining were compelled to pay high duties; the object of this change was to let the sugar-refiners of Philadelphia and New York have their raw material at perhaps a saving of $8,000,000 a year, involving that much loss of revenue without any reduction of the cost of sugar to consumers. Another striking illustration of the way these tariff laws are made up, is in the case of crinoline wire. There are but two factories in the United States where this article is made,—the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, and West, Bradley & Cary, New York. As the latter Company is controlled by the former, the whole business may be said to belong to a single firm or corporation. The wire is manufactured under a patent, by which the cost of labor is greatly reduced. In 1870, this steel, taking No. 18 as the standard, sold at from 18 to 22 cents per pound, a highly profitable price. The duty on the foreign article was 45 per cent, under which it cost to lay the article down in New York, 21 cents per pound in gold. Proper application and importunity were made at Washington, and in the "little tariff bill" of July, 1870, the duty was increased to 80 per cent. Since that law went into operation, the price of that wire has advanced to 32 cents per pound, and on wire, covered, 40 cents. The cost of making the wire is less than 17 cents per pound; of covering, less than 5 cents; so that the effect of the especial line in the tariff of July, 1870, was to enable this one company at Worcester, Massachusetts, to add 50 per cent to already large profits upon an article of which they have a monopoly as manufacturers. A somewhat similar job was accomplished in respect to telegraph wire. The Committee of Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance knew very well that this increase of duty was intended for no other purpose than to enable the Worcester Company to collect from the people of the country 10 cents additional per pound on all their wire; and yet both houses of Congress, by decided majorities, levied that tax upon the women of the United States for the exclusive profit of that Company.

We give these illustrations to show how difficult it is to undertake to repeal or amend acts of legislation, every item of which is, like the duties on sugar and on crinoline wire, a bounty to some influential company or individual. The Worcester Crinoline Company, like the Rhode Island Wood-Screw Company, exercises power in Congress. True, there are fifteen millions of women and girls paying this tax of 80 per cent on all the wire made and sold by this Company, but the Worcester Company can rely on a dozen champions in Congress to the one who will undertake the cause of the fifteen millions of people.

The Crinoline Company and the Wood-Screw Company join hands with the pig-iron and salt-makers, the sugar-refiners, the mustard-grinders, the quinine-makers, the nickel-proprietors, the kryolite-monopolists, carpet-weavers, the Bessemer steelers, and the manufacturers of cotton goods and bunting, etc., and, through their immediate representatives and agents in both houses of Congress, and in the committees, and in the Cabinet, perpetuate a system of taxation unparalleled in any civilized government, ancient or modern.

From day to day we read that the Committee of the Senate and of the House have given hearing to arguments why the tax on slate-pencils should not be reduced, and why eyelets and shoe-tags made by foreign machinery should not be permitted to compete with those made by home machinery; why soda ash should not be allowed to be imported so long as a company in Pittsburgh has the exclusive right to import kryolite from Greenland. Thus it is our tariff laws, made up of several thousand items of taxation levied for the special benefit of persons or corporations, presents such an array of special interests supported at the general cost, that it requires more persevering courage to assail them than it does to meet any other legislative duty.

Though the people who pay these special taxes are not as zealously represented in either house of Congress as the protected classes, they have an ultimate remedy in their hands. It will require but the determination of a very small percentage of the people of the country to vote against any candidate for Congress or any party that omits or refuses to so amend these tariff laws that they shall cease to be rapacious and extortionate, to work a revolution in the whole system. The Committee of Ways and Means may be so overwhelmed by external pressure that it may fail to do its duty, though we judge the failure will not be in that quarter, and Congress may adjourn without action; but, as both houses are largely Republican, that party must assume the responsibility for non-action.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, writes from Washington, as the result of careful canvassing of both houses of Congress, that more than half the Republican members of that body regard the renomination of General Grant as calculated to divide the party, to provoke a counter-Republican nomination, and bring upon the country whatever consequences are to be feared from such beginnings. They are deterred by motives of a personal nature from warning their constituents against allowing their primary and Congressional Conventions to be packed in a manner to shut out all discussion at Philadelphia. Each perceives that if he attempts, in his own district, to counteract the workings of Federal patronage, and prevent the local revenue officers and Postmasters from forestalling the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention, he only sacrifices himself to save his party,—a service which professional politicians are not very apt to render. They are consequently dumb, though not blind; but the majority of them hope that the press and people will be alive to the need of harmonious counsels while there is yet time to enable the voice of the whole party to be heard at Philadelphia.

The Convention or conference of Republicans at Cincinnati, he says, will not meet to make nominations. It will be largely attended by able and patriotic members of the Republican party, and by none but Republicans. No other party or faction has been or will be invited to it. It will comprise so large a number of the ripest minds and earliest founders and most powerful and consistent champions of Republican principles, that no caviller can say it is either anti-Republican or unpatriotic. It will be entirely consistent, therefore, for any Republican to take part in and sustain both the preliminary conference at Cincinnati and the Convention at Philadelphia. Indeed, it is to be hoped that the action of both Conventions may be such that every Republican in the land may sustain both.

When the Convention has been held, and its views have taken form, it will be known what changes a very large and powerful mass of Republicans demand in the conduct of the Government during the next four years.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The lessons taught by the great fire in this city, with reference to the character of supposed fire-proof buildings, have been reiterated by the recent destruction of Dr. Jayne's building in Philadelphia. The owner of this immense seven-story granite structure had considered it fire-proof, and had consequently insured it for only a very small fraction of its value, and yet, in the brief time of four hours, the building was destroyed, not by the concentrated heat and flame of a burning city, as powerful as that of a blast-furnace, but by a fire which was confined to the building itself. The New York *Tribune*, moralizing upon this fire, doubts if there is a fire-proof building in that city. It says: "Stone that will crack under the heat, iron that will warp and precipitate the floors into the basement, furniture that will kindle like tinder, doors and window-cases of dry wood, shutters that are not tight, roofing of tar and paper, cornices of paint and pine, and over all the dangerous abominations called Mansard roofs,—such are the edifices which we flatter ourselves will not burn." The *Tribune's* enumeration aptly sums up the materials which invite destruction by fire, and, with the lessons which have been enforced upon us by our own fire, we have dropped many of them in plans of construction for the New Chicago.

A fire-proof building is not an impossibility, provided property-owners are willing to pay the expense of it. The Rothschilds, some years ago, built a bank structure in San Francisco, in the construction of which not a stick of wood entered. The two great conflagrations which swept over that city, with a volume of flame and intensity of heat similar to our own, left it unscathed. Strong brick walls, properly fastened and braced, iron beams and ceilings, and stone sills are not the only necessities for a fire-proof building. The old TRIBUNE building possessed all these, and yet was destroyed. These are good as far as they go, but with them should be combined a roof of metal, or slate, or tiles, supported by an iron frame-work; floors of stone or tile, laid in the cement which rests upon the iron or brick arches. Wooden wainscoting is another dangerous element, which should be removed altogether, or its place supplied by encaustic tiles or stone. The wooden floors of THE TRIBUNE building undoubtedly contributed more to its destruction than any other feature. They were of hard wood, which, of course, produces a very intense degree of heat, and their combustion all at the same time, within the space of half an hour, was sufficient to account for the practical destruction of the building. There were two or three rooms in the basement which contained no wood-work of any kind, and these were uninjured.

To finish a building without wooden doors and furniture is not always practicable. If it can be done, all the better; but their presence does not necessarily imperil the building. The doors and furniture would burn and fall without further damage, provided the building had been made fire-proof in other respects. The advantage of an absence of wood was strikingly shown in the new Nixon Building, on the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets. This building was not far enough advanced for the contemplated wood-finishing, and the result was, it did not burn,—simply because there was nothing to burn. There were no miracles in the great Chicago fire. Everything that happened is explainable according to known laws of the physical universe. A building, constructed in the manner we have indicated, we believe to be fire-proof,—that is, one which may be abandoned to take care of itself in the midst of any conflagration among surrounding buildings. If we do not have such buildings (for those claiming to be fire-proof) in the New Chicago, it will only be because property-owners are careless of their own interests, and unwilling to read the lesson which has been taught so unmistakably by the October fire. The truth of the old adage, that "Haste makes waste," has been exemplified in San Francisco, Chicago, and Portland, and now Philadelphia has learned, in the destruction of Dr. Jayne's fire-proof building, that it is best, after spending, say, $200,000 in constructing a fire-proof building, to spend $20,000 more to make it really so.

The proposed scheme by which $3,000,000 would be added to the present cost for the transportation of the mails, $1,000,000 of which would go into the pockets of the schemers, to which the attention of Congress and the country was called by Senator Morrill, was brought before the Senate by means of a letter written by Giles A. Smith, for some time Assistant Postmaster General, and now a claim agent in Washington. Copies of the letter were sent confidentially to various railroad men, and the plan proposed was to effect the passage of an act increasing the present compensation, without regard to existing contracts, 50 per cent. The mails now cost for their transportation about six millions per annum. Mr. Smith's proposition would add three millions more to this, one-third of which would go into the pockets of the schemers, according to his statement, that to secure the passage of the act would require 33 1-3 per cent of the increase for one year. Mr. Smith further says in regard to this nice little scheme:

> I enclose herewith a statement, showing the amount received by your company, with the contemplated increase of 50 per cent, and the amount of 3½ per cent to be advanced on such increase (for which a draft on New York, payable to my order, may be remitted); also, a circular letter, which will partially explain the plan of operation, to be signed and returned to me for the amount to be paid, contingent on the passage of the act. With this action, and a determination on the part of the chief officers of railroad companies to personally aid in such manner as they may deem proper, through local members, I regard the passage of the act as a certainty.

The publicity which has been given to this confidential letter has, of course, defeated the scheme, and great credit is due to Senator Morrill for nipping the project in the bud. At the same time, no reprobation can be too severe for a man who has been in public life and uses the knowledge he has obtained to inaugurate such a scheme.

An Erie bill has been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee of New York which repeals the Classification act, and proposes to give the stockholders an opportunity to elect a Board of Directors on the second Tuesday of July next. It provides that the Inspectors of Election are to be appointed by the Court of Appeals, and that none but citizens of the United States are to be elected Directors. Some of the leaders in the Legislature, however, are still working, openly and covertly, for the Gould interest, and the passage of any measure of substantial justice is very uncertain.

Colonel Forney, in the speech made at the dinner given him by the merchants of Philadelphia, on the occasion of his retirement from office, used this language:

> To-morrow will close my career as an office-holder, and I hope forever. To-morrow I give way to my friend, Mr. Comly, who is made Collector by the same generous hand that conferred that honor on me. Mr. Comly has the same inducements to be independent that I had, and far more, having no other business to distract his attention. He has ample fortune, and large business experience. The post in itself was irksome to me, because I had other work on hand; because I could not be a fearless journalist and a placeman at the same time. The two are wholly incompatible, as I know after a long trial.

Colonel Forney did not explain, and it was hardly necessary, why it was impossible to be a placeman and a fearless journalist at the same time. The fact that this impossibility exists shows that, under our Civil Service system, there is expected a personal service to his superior that is fatal to independence. If Colonel Forney's case should be "catching," there would be a derangement of the Civil Service, by reason of the number of editorial resignations that would be suddenly precipitated upon Washington.

The Lowery War in North Carolina.

All seaboard North Carolina is at present engrossed with the outrages of the Lowery gang. Lowery is the name of an Indian mulatto, whose full title is Henry Berry Lowery, and he is reputed to be of mixed mulatto and Tuscarora Indian stock,—his grandfather having removed from Halifax County, the Tuscaroras' last abode in the Carolinas, to Robeson County, on the southern frontier.

Henry Berry Lowery, and his brother and fellow-bandits, appear to have been industrious free-negro mechanics up to the years 1863 and 1864, at which time an effort was made to impress them to work upon the Rebel fortifications near Wilmington,—permission having been previously denied them to enter the Rebel army as fighting-men, although they had been slaveholders.

Unwilling to work amongst the negroes on the sand-bill forts, the wild disposition of the Lowerys broke forth, and they deserted the Rebel batteries, and retired to the swamps of their native county, on one of the tributaries of the Pedee River, between Florence, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. These swamps were at that time infested by escaped Federal prisoners from the Rebel prison at Florence, 50 miles southwest from Robeson County. Some of these deserters were jail-birds from the North, fond of blood-letting, and they taught the Lowerys the miseries of their condition, the prospects of the blacks at the end of the war, and induced them to despoil and rob the Rebels of the county. A leading Confederate officer, named Barnes, was shot dead on the highway, in 1864, by Henry Berry Lowery, at that time 18 years of age; and soon afterward a man named Brant Harris was killed from a "blind," while riding in his buggy, by the deadly shot-gun of the same young man,—the accusation being that Harris had murdered some of Lowery's cousins while seeking to impress them into the Government fortification service.

Unable to catch Henry Berry Lowery, or his brother Steve, or the Strongs, his brothers-in-law, who made up the brigand band, the Rebel neighbors visited their vengeance upon the outlaw's father and brother, to whom they attributed many of the robberies committed by General Sherman's "bummers," on his march through the Carolinas. They took out Allan Lowery, at the age of 65, and, standing him up beside his son William, shot both dead. The young son, Henry Berry Lowery, witnessed the execution from a neighboring tree-top, and resolved to have vengeance upon the murderers.

Better counsels prevailed, however, with Henry Berry Lowery, and he was induced to give himself up to the Sheriff of the county, after he had once been arrested on the night of his wedding and had broken jail. A proposition being made to deal out Lynch-law to him, when incarcerated a second time, he drew a revolver upon the jailor, and made his final escape from the den at Lumberton, in 1868. Since that time he has been the scourge of North Carolina, killing sixteen of the best citizens on the high road or at their homes, and he has committed also above 300 robberies. These robberies are said to have involved the loss of above $200,000, and, at the last adventure of the sort, a safe was carried away with $28,000 in it. Some of the murders of this gang have been of a revolting nature,—shooting citizens down in the presence of their families, or assassinating them in the neighborhood of their homes, even within sight of companies of United States troops assembled to hunt the outlaws. Every person who has had the hardihood to pursue this band has been waylaid and murdered, and now the whole county is in a state of terror, and, although appraised at $45,000, to be given for their heads, dead or alive, these bandits roam the roads and woods, and hide in the swamps, and even come out at the railroad-stations, with cocked guns, covered all over with loaded repeaters, and, in some cases, carrying Spencer carbines, and they have defied arrest. For nine years these atrocities have been going on, and, at present, there is a profound truce between the Lowerys and the law. They warn men out of the county under penalty of death, and enjoin the Sheriff not to serve processes upon their friends. The leader of the band has shown extraordinary fertility and sagacity, and, withal, a queer, cool kind of humor, not uncombined with an imitation of principle and integrity. He is the veritable Rob Roy Macgregor of the negro race, and is the darling of his color all through the Old North State. He has been twice in jail, and other members of his gang have been even condemned to death, but only one, and that the weakest of the whole, has met his fate on the gallows; while another, a full-blooded negro, is supposed to have died from wounds received in collision with the county volunteers. Two others are in jail awaiting trial for some murder, and one of them is alleged to have turned State's evidence. The whole band at present consists of five persons, named, respectively, Henry Berry Lowery, Steve Lowery, Tom Lowery, Andrew Strong, and Boss Strong. The eldest is only 31 years old, and the youngest only 20. They are all of the same corrupt blood, Tuscarora and mulatto mixed; and, while they have negative allies amongst the negroes, yet they have the good will and protection of the whole of the large free-negro settlement in their native county, who regard them as the scourge of the late slaveholders and the redressers of the black man's injuries. The State stands paralyzed before these wretches, and they levy tribute where they will, and dig their way out of jail as they please, and coolly regulate their district as if by some Masonic inquisition. It is safe to say that no community in the North would for a week stand this business; but every man would leave his family, shut up his house, and volunteer to sweep the swamps, and be rid once and for all of such marauders.

Something About Advertising.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., the well-known Advertising Agency of New York, have just issued the initial number of the *Advertisers' Magazine*, which is devoted to the interests of newspaper advertisers, and is, as its name indicates, a complete manual of reference for business men who wish to bring their business before the public in the most attractive and profitable way. It is mainly occupied with classified lists of newspapers in the United States and Canada, arranged according to their value for advertising purposes, and showing at a glance their general character and circulation,—daily and weekly. In addition to this, the magazine affords some very pertinent hints to business men as to the best manner of advertising. One very important point is urged, viz.: the folly of supposing that, by cheap contracts for space in the dailies and weeklies of small circulation, more circulation is given for the same money than can be done in first-class journals. It disproves this supposition by printing a "Golden List" of twenty-six papers, which give each week an aggregate circulation of 3,389,000 copies. At their full regular rates, ten lines one week will cost $175.33. This gives a cost of *five cents* and *two mills* for ten lines to each 1,000 of circulation. Assuming that the country weeklies have an average circulation of 1,000 per week (which is in excess of the fact), and that they will, on an average, insert ten lines one time for 10 cents (which is much cheaper than any one offers in the whole of the Messrs. Pettengill's list), it would require more than 3,000 such weeklies to give a circulation equal to that of the "Golden List." At 10 cents each, these would cost $338.20. But the "Golden List" only costs, at full rates, a little *over* 5 cents, and is, therefore, as cheap as more than 6,000 such weeklies would be. This is a statement that advertisers would do well to heed, in regard to the cheapness of advertising in first class journals.

The general remarks on advertising are also so timely and judicious that we reproduce the following sensible hints from them:

> There are certain facts about newspapers which should be kept in mind by an advertiser, which are mainly these: Their circulation; the class of people who read them; their influence with their readers; their rates of advertising.
>
> If you have an article which appeals to the general public, the circulation, and rates, and influence are mainly to be taken into account. If your sales are to be made chiefly to a certain class of the community, then the kind of readers a newspaper has is to be considered. For example, it would not be judicious to advertise a sewing machine in the financial journals of Wall street; but if your goods are wanted by all sorts of people, then look chiefly to circulation and rates.
>
> Do not fall into the common error of thinking a newspaper expensive because its rates are high. Such newspapers are likely to be found the cheapest on a fair basis of estimate and comparison with others. Advertising rates do not usually advance in proportion to the circulation, and the newspapers of large circulation can *afford* to advertise cheaper than those of less. There are many reasons why this is so,—and we have not space here to give them, but such is the fact. The New York *Daily Sun*, for instance, with its enormous circulation, can and does advertise at a price by the line, per thousand of its issue, which a daily of, say, ten thousand circulation, cannot afford to do. Besides a prosperous, influential, and famous newspaper goes to its readers with a force and influence which extend to its advertising columns.
>
> Having chosen the first best, take the next best, and so on down through the ranks; but, if you can only use a limited number of journals, whether daily or weekly, secular or religious, let them be the best of their class—that is, the widest circulated and most influential.
>
> Don't advertise *stingily*. Better keep out of the newspapers altogether than spend just enough to pay for tucking your advertisements away out of sight. A good many men expend their ingenuity in contriving how they can get an advertisement into a newspaper so it will escape notice, and call it economy. This is like painting half the figures in your business number on your sign. Mr. Robert Bonner, the publisher, and Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant, don't use newspaper space in this way.
>
> *Don't scatter your fire.* Better expend $100 in one best medium than $1 a piece in 100 mediums.
>
> *Keep up your stroke.* The public know when an advertiser is timid and half-scared, and when he means business and believes in himself and his goods, and will act accordingly. Many an advertiser misses a near-at-hand success by quitting too soon. The public won't rush in and buy you out the first day; it has other things to think of. Some will read your announcement and buy at once; others will glance at it one week, read it the next, and buy the third; others will be haunted by it till they are at last obliged to look into it to ease their minds, and you are meanwhile making your name and business familiar to thousands who will come to you some time. Pay no attention to a silly notion, encouraged chiefly by people who have got to be prosperous, and don't care to have you so, that it is not just the thing to push your business through the newspapers. It is just as legitimate as putting up a sign over your door, and by far more modest and proper than sending out drummers to worry people who don't care to trade with you, for your newspaper advertisment addresses no one in particular, and whoever buys your goods really does so without your asking.

Advertising has now become a science, and those who wish to know the formulas and principles of that science, so as to apply them with profit to the extension of their business, should obtain this magazine, and have it handy as a reference.

The Titusville correspondent of the New York *World* announces that an excitement, amounting almost to a panic, has sprung up in the Pennsylvania oil regions, over the discovery of the organization of the "Southern Improvement Company;" under which indefinite title a conspiracy has been formed by the Pennsylvania Central, the New York & Erie, the Atlantic & Great Western, and the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads, together with a few prominent capitalists in Eastern cities, to seize upon all the oil interests of the country. The capital stock of the Company is $20,000,000, but behind this is an amount ten times as great. The oil freights are to be distributed among the three lines, giving to the Pennsylvania Central 45 per cent, and to the New York & Erie and New York Central 27½ per cent each. The established through freight on oil to New York and Philadelphia is to be $2.75 per barrel, of which there is to be given to the Southern Improvement Company a rebate of $1 per barrel, thus completely preventing the shipment of oil by any one outside of the Company. Competition in refining has also been prevented by the purchase of all the large refineries of Cleveland and Pittsburgh by this Company. This attitude of the Company, standing between the producer and the consumer, and dictating such terms as it chooses, has created an intense excitement. Numerous meetings and conventions have been held, which have resulted in a combination of all the people of the oil regions to resist the monopoly by influencing legislation, laying new roads, if necessary, and erecting their own refineries. The fight promises to be a warm one, and to give a very decided complexion to political affairs in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker advises the women of Connecticut to attempt to register and to vote at the next Presidential election, and to vote the Democratic ticket, that party having been the only one to favor woman-suffrage in that State. This appeal indicates a belief on the part of Mrs. Hooker that Democratic Inspectors of Election will be more inclined than any others to let in voters whose legal rights may be doubtful. There is certainly much in the history of the Democratic party to justify this notion.

We are surprised, however, that Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Woodhull, and the other suffrage advocates who propose to creep into the Constitution through its crevices, do not at once adopt the most natural and ready means to that end. Let them come to the polls clad in male attire, with chignons laid by and hair cut (most of them would need no change in these respects), and with stovepipe hats and high-knee boots, and simply offer to vote. If the name of Isabel is deemed by the Inspectors to be proof that she is feminine, and, therefore, unconstitutional, let her deny that she "is a belle," and style herself simply Beecher Hooker, or Colonel Hooker. We assure the women of Connecticut that a pair of pantaloons would be worth more to them, in the eyes of a Connecticut Inspector, than anything else except a Constitutional amendment. Clad in this apparel, they may defy the Inspector to ask any other evidence of their right to vote. Such a request would be an insult. If he should audaciously touch upon the question of actual sex, they would have still three remaining resources: they might faint, or they might weep in the most moving manner, or they might cowhide the obnoxious Inspector.

Soda ash is an indispensable requisite to the manufacture of either paper or glass. It is used in thousand of factories throughout the United States, and the cessation of the supply would close the doors of all these instantly. Its cost in foreign markets is 1½ cents a pound, and the duty upon it ½ cent, or 30½ per cent in gold. Notwithstanding this heavy tax, the amount imported in the year ending June 1, 1871, was more than 145,000,000 pounds, which paid a duty of over $725,000. The protection extended to glass ranges from 11 to 63 per cent, and that to paper from 20 to 35. Nevertheless, foreign manufacturers, by getting their raw materials free, are enabled to export glass to this country, pay the duties, and compete with our manufacturers on their own ground. These latter have sent a delegation to Washington, which has presented to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee their plea for free soda ash. Their arguments, it is stated, were "favorably received." Now that this fact has been published, however, some one-horse manufacturer of the article will probably hasten to Washington, and make such an outcry about the injustice of taking away his law-given right to bleed his fellow-manufacturers and the people, that the proposed reduction will be ignominiously rejected straightway. The motto of our tariff-tinkers is: "Last come, best served."

One of the speakers at a late gathering of cold-water reformers in Boston created a sensation by bitterly attacking Ralph Waldo Emerson. There is a good deal in a name, and the reformers in question have used Mr. Emerson's with great effect. To their horror, he has been seen to drink wine. A rose by any other name may smell as sweet, but Emerson, "wine-bibber," is evidently by no means as savory "in the nostrils of Boston as Emerson, "cold-water man." It is right enough to prop up a cause with the names of those who favor it, but utterly wrong to indulge in scandalous personal attacks upon those who do not. This feeling that public men are bound to control their private acts by somebody else's ideas of right and wrong, instead of their own, is responsible for a vast amount of petty *espionage*. Witness the case of the impertinent fanatic who lately wrote to each member of the Maine Legislature, asking him for a "clear statement of his religious views," and avowing his intention of publishing the replies. His gratuitous impudence received some cutting rebukes, but is, after all, but a fair sample of the spirit that delights in gathering details of the private life of public men, in order to serve them up afterwards, spiced to suit the public taste.

Probably not very many wills have been made in consequence of the prediction that an enormous comet will collide with our world early in next August. If some half-crazy knave had announced that he had received a revelation from God to the effect that the comet in question would knock us into smithereens, he would no doubt have led many believers and subsisted comfortably on his *role* of prophet; as the prediction has been really made by an astronomer, who supports it only by figures and not by fancies, it seems to be without effect even on that large class of excitable religionists whose piety varies with their fear. For the consolation of everybody, however, the English scientific journal, *Nature*, states that we passed through a comet in 1861, and that it is quite possible that we collide with one every day, as, according to Arago, there are 17,500,000 of them lying around loose. Our blissful ignorance has saved us from anxiety in the past, and hereafter our familiarity with this peril will breed contempt.

Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., is engaged in a newspaper squabble with two young actresses in the Provinces, who claim to be cousins of his father. To their declaration to that effect, he replies that "this statement is absolutely and entirely untrue." The dispute has grown hot, and seems no nearer decision than it did weeks ago. It is curious to note these attempts to prove relationships, and see how the love of money is the root of almost all of them. The Provincial actresses will coin money if they can appear on the bills as the "cousins of Charles Dickens;" the Tichborne claimant was willing to assume any number of relatives, provided he could get any amount of cash. On this side of the ocean, we have the heirs of Anneke Jans, the misguided person who is trying to prove that he is the illegitimate son of Madame Jumel and George Washington, the Edwards claimants, and the mighty phalanx of the relatives of those who get office and have appointments to give away.

Our evening contemporary, the *Mail*, we regret to see, has taken in earnest some badinage in our issue of Sunday, relative to the Pounstone forgery, as reflecting upon the *Mail*, and upon the character of its stock as a marketable commodity. We are glad to be informed that the *Mail* is in a prosperous condition; that its stock is in no wise concerned in any of the pending suits, which are purely personal; and that the newspaper-property cannot be purchased except at a handsome advance on the cost.

After the London newspapers had finished their attacks on Gladstone for answering the letter of the New York *World's* correspondent on the Washington Treaty, the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, where a feeble sneer evoked from Mr. Gladstone this frank and sensible statement: "Whether from a New York reporter or any one else, I am always glad to receive friendly expostulations. The necessities of my office place me in constant correspondence. No day passes without imposing upon me the duty of answering letters from persons very much less important than the representatives of the great American journals."

The career of the majority of Southern Governors is an apt illustration of the proverbial uneasiness of crowned heads. Holden, of North Carolina, has been impeached and convicted and removed from office for fraud. Scott, of South Carolina, is Scott; nothing else need be said of him; he is *sui generis*. Bullock, of Georgia, fled from his office to avoid arrest. Clayton, of Arkansas, is in the United States Senate, from which, unless the testimony of fraudulent election already given can be overruled, he will be expelled. Reed, of Florida, has been impeached on 26 charges of bribery, theft, etc. Davis, of Texas, has been indicted by a Republican Grand Jury for giving a fraudulent certificate of election to Congress. If we are to judge a theory by its fruits, the policy of limited amnesty has proved an ignominious failure.

The capital invested in silk manufactures in this country is $25,000,000. The annual product sells for $30,000,000. The duty on imports is 60 per cent. It has been put at this high figure because the manufacturers were obliged to send the raw material to England in order to have the cocoon reeled into silk. This necessity exists no longer. In California, where the most valuable silk-worms in the world are reared, a method of remedying this difficulty has been devised. Though the reason for the high duty no longer exists, the manufacturers have not asked to have it reduced.

PERSONAL.

Detroit papers mention a rumor that A. T. Stewart has rented one of the largest new buildings in that city for a dry goods store.

—The Rev. R. B. Howard, of Princeton, Ill., has declined an invitation to accompany his brother, General O. O. Howard, to Arizona.

—Mrs. Chamberlain, of Schenectady, being unwell, recently let her infant sleep in the cradle, and awoke to find its hands frozen to the wrist. It has since died.

—Miss Mary Somerville, the astronomer, is spending the winter in Nice. She has just passed her 91st birthday.

—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, is 84 years old, and still labors constantly at the work which has employed her for the last 44 years.

—Prince Bismarck, in a recent speech in the German Parliament, on the School Inspection bill, thus answered an Ultramontanist:

> The gentleman who last spoke has referred to speeches made by me in 1849; that is 23 years ago. I might reply by saying that one learns something in 23 years, especially when they include the prime of life, and that I at least am not infallible.

—For the first time, the United States Senate was last week opened with prayer by a naval Chaplain—James J. Kane, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

—A citizen of Fort street, Detroit, 78 years old, believes he has played 98,000 games of checkers during his life.

—The medallion of Randolph Rogers, purchased in Rome, by C. C. Trowbridge, for presentation to the Michigan State University, has arrived in Detroit.

—John R. Durf, the Memphis Post Office clerk who drew $35,000 in the Kentucky Library drawing, has settled his wife in New Albany, Ind., and his funds in Louisville.

—Attorney General Barlow, of New York, was one of two "first scholars" in his class at Cambridge who came out so nearly alike that no discrimination was made in their rank, but two first parts were assigned of equal rank and honor.

—Miss Maggie (sister of General) Custar and Lieutenant Cahoon were married at Monroe, Mich., March 7.

—Oxford has an acquisition in Prince Hasson, of Egypt. He goes there to study divinity and wrench off door-knobs.

—Philpot, a Jehu in New Haven for fifty years, and a great favorite with Yale students, has mounted his hack for the last time.

—The late Simeon L. Johnson, of Washington, participated in an indignation meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1850, over the Fugitive Slave law, when he boldly defended the act and received a shower of hisses from members of his party.

—On the back of a $500 bond of 1862, recently redeemed at the Treasury, was the following:

> I risk this amount of my earnings with my country, having already risked my life. The old Ship of State will outride the storm. Some of my associates in arms say these bonds will never be redeemed. I half suspect some of them think of self and laurels first, the country afterward. Crippled and worn out, I shall soon leave the service, but my children will not be wronged in this.
>
> THOMAS CLARK,
> Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

—A Washington letter says of Chief Justice Chase:

> He goes to the Capitol daily, frequently, in pleasant weather, walking the whole distance, and holds Court from 11 to 3. He then returns home, and enjoys the quiet of comparative seclusion. I found his mind considerably occupied with agricultural improvements and, like many others who have passed through the struggles and cares incident to public life, he gladly finds a few hours of exhilaration in the cultivation and improvement of a quiet homestead.

—During the progress of a criminal trial in one of the District Courts at San Francisco, the Clerk took up a pair of handcuffs which had been used by the prisoner on trial, and in handling them one of the "bracelets" snapped around his wrist. The Deputy Sheriff was not in Court, and as he had the key, it was impossible to unlock the iron band. The Clerk was in a terrible fix, as just at this moment a new witness was called, and it was his duty to administer the oath. Pushing the loose handcuff into his sleeve, he swore the witness, and, just as he concluded, the chain and handcuff dropped out with a loud noise.

—A certain rich man in Salem, O., has a wife who is a member of the Baptist Church. The Society were building a new church. The lady thought she ought to give one hundred dollars to pay the church-debt. She consulted her husband. He told her he would give the amount, if she would do without meat, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, pepper, and spices, for the next year. She knew she could not live without some of them, and so she told her husband. Dedication-day came, and, true to her womanly instinct, she took off her gold watch and chain, and gave them to the church.

—Patrick Markam, awaiting trial at Buffalo for the murder of his wife, is suffering severely from the effects of his late debauch. His nervousness is almost painful to behold, his hands trembling to a degree that would preclude the possibility of his even taking a drink of water without assistance. A German physician in attendance advised that Markham be furnished with a small quantity of liquor daily until his present symptoms of *delerium tremens* disappear, and also that strong tea be given.

—There are two female students attending the Toronto School of Medicine. They are taking the full course of lectures along with the male students, except the lectures on botany and chemistry, which are given in the University and which they are not allowed to attend. The faculty of the Toronto School have, however, provided a special course of lectures for them on these two subjects, as well as special facilities for dissecting. These lady students have generally been treated very courteously by the male students, though a few have manifested their aversion to female competition in various disagreeable ways.

—A movement is on foot for a grand reunion of the veterans of 1812, and survivors of the battle of the River Raisin, on the 4th of July next, at Monroe, Mich., at which it is intended to assemble all that can be found of those old landmarks, from Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, and other States.

—The Albany *Journal* has a compositor who began work on its first issue, in 1833.

—The statue of General Putnam, to be erected in Hartford, will be of bronze, eight feet high, not including the pedestal.

—A Lewiston (Me.) man, 71 years old, has never put foot in a railroad car, never put a letter in the Post Office, never sent a telegraphic despatch, and never was on salt water.

—Miss Persis Bell, a pupil at the Boston Conservatory, is a good-looking American girl, with a remarkable talent for music, which she has cultivated, making the violin a specialty. She is a native of Leavenworth, Kan., only 18 or 14 years of age, though, with a plump English face and figure, she looks older.

—Jeff. Thompson built the dykes in front of St. Joseph, Mo., eighteen years ago.

—A sailor on the American ship Catskill, while passing through Malacca four years ago, deserted, and is now believed to be commander of a pirate horde.

—George McDonald, the famous Scotch-English novelist, has been engaged to lecture for the Mercantile Library Association in New York City next season.

—Robert G. Pike, State Fish Commissioner, has one thousand young salmon hatched out at his residence in Hartford, which he proposes to set afloat in the Connecticut River this spring.

—A fond mother in Cleveland gave her daughter 50 cents the other day to buy a plaster for the daughter's aching side. She returned with a bottle of perfumery and some candy—a new remedy for an ache. The patient is well; nothing has been heard about the pain since.

—A man in Malden, Mass., sent great numbers of circulars to various people throughout the country, offering to forward to them by mail "a handsomely-bound book with a rich and peculiarly interesting picture for frontispiece, executed in the highest style of French art, in several colors." "Every bachelor," the circular said, "should read it—every married couple, and unmarried ladies, if they like. Every one should keep it in the trunk or the pocket. Sent by mail, on the receipt of eighty cents." The bait took; a great many people sent the money; and what does the reader suppose they received in return? The New Testament, with a chromo-lithograph of the Virgin and Child!

GERMANY.

The Public Schools of Prussia.

Their Control by the Clergy, and the Results of That Control.

A Law to Place Superintendence of Schools in the Hands of the State.

Ultramontane Opposition to the Measure.

The Compulsory System of Education, and Its Happy Effects.

German Feeling on the Alabama Claims Question, Growing Out of the Sale of American Arms to France.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BONN ON THE RHINE, Germany, Feb. 21.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PRUSSIA.

A prominent official of the Prussian Government, while on a tour of inspection in the year 1867, visited a village-school. He requested the teacher, after the scholars had exhibited their knowledge in other branches, to examine them in the history of Prussia. The teacher replied that he had as yet not been able to spare time for historical lessons, but hoped to find leisure in the future. "Well," said the official, addressing himself to the scholars, "in what State do you reside?" A boy lifted his finger and answered, "In Prussia." "Right, my son; now can you tell me something of the history of your fatherland?" Ominous silence. "We had a great war last year,—do you not know with whom?" A few children arose, and a boy answered, "With Austria." "Right, my son; but who was victorious in this war?" The whole class rose and answered, "Austria." "What!" shouted the official with indignation, "that is false,—ridiculously false! Who told you this falsehood?" And the whole class answered with one voice, "The Reverend Chaplain."

Whether or not the scholars of this district have as yet heard of Sedan and the siege and downfall of Paris, is a debatable question; for my part, I am inclined to doubt it. They are probably under the impression that the German army was badly whipped by the Pope's favorite Latin race, the French, and that the German Emperor is still asleep in the tower of Kyffhauser Castle.

CLERICAL CONTROL OF THE SCHOOLS.

The above anecdote is a truthful illustration of the pernicious influence which the Reverend gentlemen, who acknowledge no authority but that of Rome, exercise, not only upon the public schools of Prussia, but of Germany. They are constantly endeavoring to stifle all national pride, all love and respect for the institutions and Government of the country. It was high time, indeed, that a law was introduced in the Prussian Parliament, placing the superintendence of public schools entirely in the hands of the State. Under the existing school-laws, the clergy are, *ex-officio*, the Local Superintendents. The entire internal affairs of the schools are under their exclusive charge. They prescribe the plan of instruction and the whole method of education. There is no power in the State which can interfere with or supersede their orders. The School-Boards simply attend to the external and financial business of the schools, and even these Boards are under the control of the priests; for, in the absence of the patron,—who, being a Junker, is always absent,—they are, *ex-officio*, Presidents of the Boards. The Government has no power whatever to remove these clerical school-despots either from their position of Local Superintendent or President of the Board, and cannot even suspend their functions temporarily, no matter how injurious their teaching, orders, and example may be to the interests of the State, or how dangerous the system of education adopted in the Catholic districts might prove to the future prosperity of the country.

THE PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL-LAW.

To obliterate this relic of the middle centuries (when all power emanated from the Church), the law in question has been introduced during the present session of the Prussian Parliament. The Ultramontanes (consisting of the clergy and conservative nobility) fought with desperate fury to prevent its passage through the Lower House. But it passed by a very handsome majority, in spite of their fury; in spite of the numerous petitions signed by the faithful at the commands of the priests; in spite of all the slanderous abuse heaped upon the men of progress through the jesuitical press, and from the benches of the fanatical Centre. The prospects now are, that, in the first week in March, the law will pass the Upper House (Herrenhaus) by a small majority. Though many of the Prussian Peers are adherents of the old feudal Junker party, and closely allied with the Ultra-montane clergy, they will be whipped into the traces by that indomitable Prince, who has grasped the reins of reform too tightly to let go because of a "Junker's" snarling. He wields a sword which—though it is double edged, and might be made a terrible instrument of despotism—is the best possible weapon to coerce the refractory conservative nobility into voting for the necessary and excellent measure. Prince Bismarck, who always finds a way for his will, has threatened what is called in Prussia a "*constitutional*" remedy of Government. This simply means prorogation of Parliament, and an array of Peers for the next session, of which the King, by virtue of his prerogative, can choose a sufficient number to create a majority for the reform proposed. The Junkers are trembling in their spurred boots at the prospect of this Bismarckian annihilation of their majority; and, to save the present form of the Upper House, they will doubtless sacrifice their fanatical prejudice against the school-law in question, and thus—oh, how sorrowfully!—help the Iron Prince to stab their best friends.

Though the new law does not by any means exclude the clergy from the office of School Superintendent, making them subject only to appointment and removal by the Government, it is doubtless the first step toward the final consummation of the hope of all truly progressive men,—the entire separation of the Church from the State. When Germany shall have reached our American standpoint,—when all religious instruction is excluded from the public schools, as a matter of private and individual and not of public concern,—then, and not until then, will religious fanaticism be driven from the field of German politics, and the religious tolerance which is one of the greatest adornments of our free institutions pervade every phase of German society.

The discussion which took place in the Lower House on the introduction of the bill in question, elicited some highly interesting statements and facts. Prince Bismarck again showed himself a master of debate and a fearless teller of the truth,—for telling the truth is the peculiar forte of his diplomacy. He charged the clerical party openly with inimical designs upon German unity, and said that the development and power of the Catholic Church were nearer to its heart than the unity and progress of the new Empire; that the Roman Catholic clergy of all countries, Germany only excepted, were national in their actions and aspirations; that, in Poland, in Spain, in Italy, even, in France, especially, the priests were always in accord with national efforts; that, in Germany alone, their position could be more properly designated as "international." A bitter word, considering the ambiguity of the term, and in view of the fact that, as investigation proceeds, the horrors of the Commune of Paris are more and more attributed to the spirit and teachings of the "Internationale."

Representative Larker, an eminent jurist and very popular Liberal, in order to answer the Ultramontane argument that the proposed law would endanger educational interests by curtailing the influence of the priesthood, who heretofore had fitted the German youth for life, and thus prepared and organized victory, used statistics with a withering effect. He first called attention to the fact that only one-third of the population of the Empire was of Catholic persuasion; that, upon the other two-thirds, the Protestants the modest clergy could not consistently claim to have exercised any influence whatever; and that the brave Catholics, who helped to conquer France, became good patriots and brave soldiers, not because, but in spite of, the teachings of the clergy. He then asked the question, "What would become of our national standard of intelligence and education if the Roman Church accomplished its heart's desire and spurned control of *all* the schools of the Empire? What is the record of Catholic countries, where the Church has succeeded in this attempt?" "In Spain," said Larker, "after the census of 1860, it was ascertained that only 3,000,000 could read and write, 705,000 could only read, and 11,800,000 could neither read nor write. In Belgium, when, in 1864, the Government called in the recruits, 5,339 of 10,453 could not read; and, in West Flanders, the headquarters of the Roman clergy, only 17 per cent could write. But, in Holland, the country which the Conservatives claim has suffered most, in an educational point, on account of the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools, 77 per cent of the recruits could read and write."

The Conservatives, though many of them are men of great ability and ready debaters, had no arrows in their quivers to answer these centre-shots. The law passed the Lower House amidst intense excitement. Truth will prevail at last, in Monarchies as well as in Republics.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

And now I come to the sunny side of the public schools of Prussia,—the system of compulsory education. Let me introduce the subject by stating the fact that, in consequence of this compulsion, Prussia can boast that only 5½ per cent of its population cannot read and write. This fact alone may convince many opponents of the system of the errors of their ways. Every child is, according to the Prussian school-ordinances, compelled to visit school from its 7th to its 14th year (both inclusive). Parents may, however, educate their children in private schools, or at home through private teachers; but must, in this event, satisfy the Government that the plan and system of education are at least equal to those of the public schools. For every day's absence from school, from 2 to 12 1-2 cents penalty is imposed, according to the merits of each case. A frequent repetition of the offence is, of course, visited with the heaviest penalty. The Police Magistrates, on receiving the reports of the School Boards, collect the fines by execution; and, in case of non-payment, imprisonment of guardians or parents is imposed by the proper officers of the Government. In the country the Circuit Council (Landrath), in the cities the Common Council, exercises this jurisdiction. Leave of absence is only very sparingly granted to the scholars. In the course of a month, a teacher is authorized to grant to the applicant three whole or six half days of leave (for cause) according to circumstances and the teacher's discretion. A longer leave of absence can only be granted by the Board, on written application. Absence from school without leave is only excused on the ground of sickness, or when caused by acts of nature. A scholar may be compelled to visit school two years longer, if, at the expiration of his 14th year, the Superintendent is of the opinion that the scholar has not made the required progress in his studies.

Many of these provisions may seem oppressive and tyrannical to the Republican reader; but, on looking below the surface, I trust they will agree with me, that all of them are compatible with the liberty of the citizen,—yes, more, that it is the duty of every civilized Government to introduce compulsory education. What is the object and purpose of Government? To protect and foster the liberty, happiness, progress, and culture of the people. If it is the duty of Government to enact laws to protect the health of the citizens, is it not a more imperative legislative duty to shield the citizen from the curse of ignorance? Or, is sickness of body more deplorable than lack of all mental culture, and a state of intellect but little above the animal instinct? Republican Governments, as well as all other Governments, have the same criminal law for the educated and the ignorant offender. Does it not seem unjust that the illiterate, neglected, ignorant outcast of society should be measured with the same standard of responsibility which is applied to the criminal of high culture and education, who certainly has greater faculties, as well to decide between right and wrong as to curb his passions? And is it not true that the Government indirectly causes much crime and immorality by neglecting educational interests, and that it seems somewhat inconsistent to punish an offender who, but for the neglect of Government, might have been an exemplary citizen? Except on the plea of impracticability, and on the principle that the safety of society must be protected under all circumstances and at all hazards, it is difficult to answer the argument that it is unjust and inconsistent with the progressive spirit of the age to make no discrimination, as regards the rigor of penal laws, between the ignorant and the intelligent criminal. Compulsory education alone can, in a great measure, remove this well-founded objection. Will the Legislature of the great State of Illinois ever look upon this measure in the light presented?

THE SALE OF AMERICAN ARMS TO FRANCE—THE ALABAMA QUESTION—GERMAN SYMPATHY.

With this evening's issue of the Cologne *Gazette*, the following cable despatch reaches me: "Schurz made a strong speech in support of Sumner's resolution calling for an investigation of the Government sale of arms to France. Morton and Conkling opposed the resolution, and defended the Administration."

Of course they did. The Germans begin to understand the position of these Senators. They have asked me whether they are relatives of the President. In one respect, however, the position of the President's friends bothers the honest German. He cannot understand why they oppose Civil-Service Reform,—a measure which Grant has recommended with so much vigor and earnestness to Congress.

If Schurz has found leisure to read the German papers, he has doubtless improved the occasion of his speech by informing the country that a portion of the American press is lamentably mistaken when it believes Germany in full sympathy with the United States with reference to the pending Alabama difficulties. He has probably expressed the conviction that the traffic in American arms, to the great loss of Germany in blood and treasure, is one of the principal reasons why the people of Germany consider the demand of our Republic for remote damages so severely absurd and ridiculous. I do not, of course, wish to be understood that German opinion in the premises is guided entirely by the prejudice and ill-feeling created through that ill-timed and nefarious speculation; but I am quite positive that were it not for the injury inflicted upon this country in the house of its supposed friends, the language used with reference to American claims would be less violent, and the final judgment cooler and less acrimonious. The sympathy of a great people is worth something to every nation, even to our renowned Republic: but this sympathy has travelled in the wake of the French gold paid for American arms, and it will probably be some time before it returns as vigorous and impulsive as of yore,—as pregnant with all good wishes and regards as it was when Germany first invested its gold in our bonds, while the French kicked them out of "La Bourse" as too unsafe for even a passing quotation. Listen to this, and tell me what you think of such sympathy. It is a literal transaction from the Cologne *Gazette*:

> To the German, the maintenance of the world's peace, and the happiness of all nations, are of vastly greater importance than the realization of a malicious hope; otherwise he might, in the end, not be able to restrain his gratification that the two countries who alone gave his enemies the power to prolong the war, merely for the sake of filthy gain, are now about to collar each other on account of a similar traffic.

Valuable sympathy, indeed! Some individuals have doubtless gained largely by the perfidious transaction. Our country, however, has lost something worth keeping. Who are the individuals? Very respectfully,

EDMUND JUSSEN.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, on the Situation.

Washington (March 1) Correspondence of the (Mass.) Springfield Republican.

The great body of both houses are holding themselves in reserve; they expect, to-day, Grant's renomination; and they see, more or less, the danger of the division and defeat of the Republican party that that will bring. Many of them, including the most influential members of the House, as well as many of the best members of the Senate, yet silent in the discussion, would like to escape that renomination and this sure danger. But to declare this feeling involves risks to themselves that they are not willing to undertake. "Why, if you two gentlemen would simply say what you believe in regard to the renomination of General Grant, such declaration would go far to prevent it and save the party." "And destroy ourselves," they interrupted, and so silenced me.

Here is the key to the Washington situation. In the absence of other candidate or candidates, hopefully contesting with General Grant the Republican nomination, there is spread abroad here, as more or less throughout the country also, a feeling that it is treason to question the propriety of his renomination—a treason to be punished by the opposition of the Administration and its friends, not only here, but at home. Under this feeling we find States instructing their delegates to vote for Grant, and we find leading politicians acquiescing in his renomination, if not openly favoring it, who at heart are against it, and believe that it will open the door wide to disruption and defeat. I could name States and individuals in illustration—but of what avail? Every Congressman here has his rival at home, eager to take advantage of any mistake to supplant him. He is kept in like duress by his anxiety that there should be no division of his party to endanger his re-election; and though he may feel that such division is threatened by Grant's renomination, he has not the courage to endanger himself in saying so, and undertaking to lead what superficially seems now a foreign hope. So he will let the division come in one way rather than lead it in another in the hope of avoiding it altogether. This holds good alike of Democrats and Republicans, and keeps the great bulk of both Houses and of both parties quiet and undemonstrative, forbids them to be leaders in any change, and leaves them in the position of waiters upon Providence and the people. But *if the Republican members of Congress were to-day obliged to sign one of two papers declaring their belief that the interests of the country and the party required the renomination of General Grant or the reverse, such renomination would be no longer possible.*

There are plenty of leading Republicans, now nominally neutral, or acquiescing in if not advocating the President's re-election, who are more than willing that the country should force his defeat. But their faith in themselves and in their constituencies is not strong enough to overcome their fears of the danger to themselves from a free expression of opinion, and a courageous action of their judgment. Besides, more or less of these men are candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency themselves, and, while more than willing that Grant and Colfax should both be put aside, are not willing to destroy their own chances for their places by exciting the revenge of their friends. They want the favor of the crown in the distribution of the jewels that may have to be given up. So Congress, if left to itself, will renominate Grant, and so divide, if not destroy, the Republican party, not because it would, but because *it dare not use the means necessary to prevent the one and save the other.* But I can hardly doubt that the instinct of the average Congressman leads him, when the doors are closed and the curtains drawn, and the gas is out at night, and nobody can see or hear, to mingle with his accustomed prayers for the forgiveness of his daily sins, an earnest hope that the country will come to the rescue, and oblige a nomination at Philadelphia that will keep the party practically intact, and permit the office-holders of his district to serve him and themselves without difficulty through another term in Congress. If he would only work as he prays, perhaps he would lose his head, but the party would certainly be saved.

Though the country is thus ahead of Congress, the press in advance of the people, and the people in advance of the politicians as a rule, on this whole subject, I find here new and convincing reason for the apprehension that the identification of the Republican party with General Grant in the ensuing campaign will be the signal for an important and revolutionary movement in our politics. Though Schurz's speech was the most brilliant one in the recent debate on the French arms question, the most effective one, also, in exhibiting the grounds for an investigation, that of Senator Trumbull was the most important one politically. It gave form and substance, as well as spirit, to the Republican opposition to General Grant's re-election. He boldly and fairly vindicated the Republicanism of the Missouri liberal platform and the Cincinnati Convention, indorsing both as demonstrations of opinion in the Republican party, consistent with its past, faithful to its spirit, and necessary to its purity and maintenance. He put both on the ground of a movement in the Republican party to bring that party back to its best spirit, and lead it on to the new work that is the logical demand, not only of the time, but of the character and traditions of the party itself. His words seem to insure a great and important gathering at Cincinnati in May—a gathering of Republicans alone, not in antagonism to the Republican party, but in utter sympathy with its character and history, and seeking only to rescue that party from the dangers that beset it, in the identification of itself with the errors and enmities of the present Administration and the corruptions and carelessnesses of the present time. The call for this Convention presupposes no nominations. It aims to be, as represented by Senator Trumbull, simply a spontaneous and popular meeting of Republicans from all parts of the country, seeking to make a demonstration of opinion within the party toward certain reforms and certain ends utterly consistent, in their view, with the party's future. Its doors and its action in this light are open, free, and independent. What it shall do will be determined by the men who gather to it, and yet it can in no large sense bind its members to any specific action. Certainly it cannot bind them to any nominations which the majority thus assembled might determine to make. It would be quite consistent for men to go to this assemblage and participate in its deliberations, and yet afterwards to acquiesce in the nomination of General Grant at Philadelphia.

But while all this is true, it is also true that this Convention may take such action as will inaugurate a political revolution, and even determine the Presidential election. Suppose, for instance, that, gathered in Cincinnati in the first week in May, there should be found—as not unlikely—one of the largest assemblages of the purest and most independent Republicans of all the States that ever has been known, and that this body of men, foreseeing then the certainty that the organization of their party had hopelessly fallen into the hands of General Grant and his friends, and that his renomination at the Philadelphia Convention in June was likely, if not certain, should determine themselves to present an independent Reform Republican ticket for President and Vice President, and appeal to their party and the people, first, to induce the Philadelphia Convention to adopt it as second [illegible] or no, to elect it in November! Suppose this ticket should consist of such names as Charles Sumner and Lyman Trumbull, or, if you please, Lyman Trumbull and Horace Greeley, what would be the effect of such a demonstration, backed by such action?

This much seems certain, to day, that the Cincinnati Convention is and will continue to be a *purely Republican movement*; that it will make *no coalition* with the Democratic party, while as against Grant its candidates would receive the larger proportion of its votes; that the leaders of the liberal Republican movement have no idea of contributing to the return of the Democratic party to power, or its principles to supremacy; that there is no danger of the election of any other than a Republican to the next Presidency; but that if the managers of the Republican organization persist, in spite of the warnings and dangers that are plainly written on every hand, in using their power to renominate General Grant, they will be confronted by such an opposition, arising from their own ranks, and represented by names so Republican in service and history, so powerful in character, and so powerful in their representation of public opinion as will carry away from General Grant *all the flower of the Republican party* and inaugurate a radical political revolution.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Mrs. Radcliffe on the Stand.

From the London News, Feb. 21.

In continuing his speech in the Tichborne case yesterday, the Attorney General took up the narrative of the "sealed packet" left by Roger when he went abroad. The paper was destroyed when it became useless, in consequence of the loss of Roger in the Bella; but a copy of the document had been kept by Mrs. Radcliffe. Of this, however, the claimant was ignorant, and he knowing that the lady was an important witness against him, concocted a story to blast her character and damage the value of her testimony. The learned gentleman then read at some length the plaintiff's statement of what he said were the relations between him and Kate Doughty, and commented upon its inconsistency with the real truth. In allusion to the imputation which had been made upon Mrs. Radcliffe, he said that this lady, a good and religious woman, was prepared utterly to deny it, and upon the truth of her denial to pledge her hope for happiness in this world and in that which was to come.

From the London News, Feb. 23.

The chief feature of yesterday's proceedings in the Tichborne case was the appearance of Mrs. Radcliffe in the witness-box. She denied, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, that there was the slightest truth in the accusation which the claimant had levelled against her. Roger Tichborne always conducted himself towards her with the greatest propriety, and nothing ever passed between them which she wished to keep from the knowledge of her mother.

From the London News, Feb. 24.

Mrs. Radcliffe was again under examination during most of yesterday. The incidents connected with Roger Tichborne's early attachment to her were related amid the deepest attention of the crowded court. She stated that when they parted they hoped to induce Sir Edward Doughty to withdraw his prohibition, and to marry later. Within an hour or two of his leaving her forever he gave her the following paper: "Tichborne Park—I make on this day a promise that if I marry my cousin Kate Doughty this year, or before three years are over at the latest, to build a church or chapel at Tichborne to the Holy Virgin, in thanksgiving to her for the protection she has given us in praying God that our [illegible] may be fulfilled." The claimant's assertion that he had ridden out frequently with her was quite untrue. In cross-examination by Sergeant Ballantine, Mrs. Radcliffe said that at the interview which she had with the claimant she was certain that he could not be Roger Tichborne.

Queer Mistakes Through Close Resemblances.

A brief letter from Dorchester, Mass., to the Boston *Advertiser*, tells the following:

"There are in this town two twin brothers whose resemblance to each other is so strong that strangers can hardly tell them apart. They keep a grocery and provision 'store,' and were one day bringing in bags of meal from a wagon, which was out of sight from inside the store. Nathan had his coat on but Eli was in his shirt sleeves. A stranger in the shop watched them coming in and going out one after the other, but only one was visible at a time, and at last he exclaimed to Eli, 'Well, you're the smartest man I ever saw; but why do you keep putting on and taking off your coat?' These brothers and several other men were in the habit of getting up very early and going to swim in the 'Reservoir Pond,' and once Eli going as was his wont, to Nathan's house to call him by tapping on the pane, saw his own face reflected from the glass, and taking it for his brother called out, 'Come on; they're all waiting for you.'"

BURNING OILS, &C.

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THE COUNCIL.

Action on the Vacation of Quincy Street Again Postponed.

Holden Just as Anxious as Ever About the Relief Money.

He Wants the Mayor to Take Forcible Possession of What Remains.

The Milwaukee Beer Wagons to be "Gone For."

Dead-Heading and Petty Thieving—City and County Buildings.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the Chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

THE VACATION OF QUINCY STREET.

Ald. Thompson, from the Committee on Streets and Alleys (S. D.), to whom was referred an ordinance for the vacation of Quincy street, from the east line of Clark street to the west line of Dearborn street, and for the vacation of an alley running north and south through Block 121, School Section Addition to Chicago, submitted the following report:

That a contract has been entered into between the United States Government and the owners of Block 121 in the School Section Addition to Chicago, whereby the said Government has agreed to purchase the said block, and has appropriated the sum of $4,000,000 for the purchase of the ground, and the location, construction, and maintenance of a Government building thereon. And your Committee would further report that, in their opinion, the location, construction, and maintenance of such a building upon said block would be of great public benefit to the City of Chicago, and would recommend the passage of the ordinance, to take effect when the purchase of said block shall be completed, and the title to the same shall have been fully vested in the Government of the United States.

The report was laid over.

THE RELIEF MONEY.

Ald. Holden said that he understood that the distribution of relief from the Relief and Aid Society would cease in a few days, and a large number of poor and helpless citizens would be thrown upon the charity of the county, hence he begged leave to present a communication, containing the following preamble and resolutions:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned would most respectfully ask the passage of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the great conflagration of the 8th and 9th of October last, by which millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, more than 10,000 homes were burned and tens of thousands of our people were reduced to poverty; and

WHEREAS, Our great calamity awakened a sympathy throughout all civilized nations unparalleled in the history of the world, which was given expression by the generous contributions of money, thousands of dollars' worth of food and clothing and more than $3,000,000 in money; and

WHEREAS, A very large majority of all such donations have been sent direct to the Mayor of this city, and it was clearly the intention of the donors contributing to the necessities of our people, that the distribution of their donations should be under the control and authority of the Municipal authorities; and

WHEREAS, Ex-Mayor Mason, without the right so to do, but undoubtedly believing it to be for the best interest of our citizens, did turn them over to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society (nominally a public, but, in reality, to a large extent, a private corporation), with the custody, control, and distribution of all clothing, food, and money that had been and that should be so contributed, and with the intent and understanding, which was also the clear intention of the donors, that the same should be distributed to relieve the suffering and necessities of our people from day to day, and until the same should be exhausted; and,

WHEREAS, The said Chicago Relief and Aid Society has announced its intention on the — of — to cease giving supplies to persons who are now dependent for their daily food upon the distribution thereof, now being made by the Society, and have so notified our county authorities, that such action of the Society will throw upon the county the burden of maintaining 200 families at the expense of the county, and

WHEREAS, By the destruction of the tax lists in the great fire our county authorities are absolutely without a dollar of money, and cannot, for many months to come, raise by taxation, or in any other way, the means necessary for taking care of these unfortunate people; and

WHEREAS, It appears that on said — day of March, 1872, said Chicago Relief and Aid Society will then have in its control more than $1,000,000 of the money so contributed, besides clothing and other stores, and

WHEREAS, The contemplated action of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society would be a violation of the trusts to such Society committed, a violation of the clear wishes and intentions of the donors of such contributions, and Mayor Mason when the same were turned over to said Society, and an outrage upon the persons entitled to the benefit of those contributions, and also a burning disgrace to the city; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to demand, on behalf of the City of Chicago, of the said Relief and Aid Society, the balance remaining of all such moneys and other contributions; and in the event of a refusal to comply with such demand, that he take such means, legal or otherwise, and that upon receiving such balance of such contributions from the said Aid and Relief Society, the Mayor shall, and he is hereby authorized to, cause the same to be placed in the City Treasury, and to be distributed in accordance with the intent and wishes with which contributions were made.

Ald. Holden moved the passage of the resolution.

Ald. Gill thought it rather hasty action. He moved its reference to the Committee on County Relations.

Ald. Holden said he expected that motion from Ald. Gill. Here was a pressing demand to be met at once, and it was fair to meet it at once. If it was to be referred, it ought to be to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Gill said the resolution was what he would expect from Ald. Holden.

It was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting.

FREE PEDLERS' LICENSES.

Several petitions for free pedlers' licenses were presented.

Alderman Gill said the system of free pedlers' licenses was all wrong. He moved to refer the petition to the Corporation Counsel, and to obtain his opinion of the right of the city to grant free licenses. The motion prevailed—yeas, 17; nays, 15.

The remaining batch of resolutions of this character were temporarily laid over.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Alderman McGrath presented a petition of property-owners, remonstrating against the laying down of the tracks of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Referred.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILROAD.

Also a petition of property-owners on West Kinzie street protesting against the admission of the Great Eastern Railroad.

This was also referred.

OFFICIAL BONDS APPROVED.

The official bonds of Edwin D Hackett, Pound Keeper of the North Division, and of John C. McGrath, Pound Keeper of the South Division, were received and approved.

A SIDEWALK ORDERED.

Ald. Busse asked for the passage of an ordinance directing the Board of Public Works to erect sidewalks on the North Side. Referred.

WOODEN SCHOOL HOUSES.

Ald. Busse requested the passage of an ordinance for the erection of temporary buildings for the King, Ogden, and Franklin Districts.

The resolution was adopted.

PROCURE LICENSES.

Ald. Schmitz offered the following:

WHEREAS, There are a very large number of wagons in the city used by brewers living in Milwaukee and other cities, for the purpose of peddling their beer and ale to their customers, and as they take out of our city about $200,000 per month, and pay no taxes, but use our streets; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Licenses be instructed to inquire whether the city can collect license from wagons used for peddling beer and ale, manufactured in other towns and cities and sold in Chicago, and, if so, report an order requiring said peddling teams to take out such licenses.

Ald. Schaffner didn't think the object of the resolution could be obtained by its passage. A resolution that a license be charged to such wagons would meet the intention of the resolution.

It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

Ald. Batcham said that the Comptroller had been instructed to sell the old Bridewell lot, but had received a single bid, far below its real value. He would like that action reconsidered.

Ald. Daggy said the Committee on Schools had a report to that effect before the Council.

Ald. Batcham said that he was misinformed then. The Comptroller had given him information to the contrary.

The report was taken up, read, and adopted.

SCHOOL HOUSES WANTED.

A communication was received from the Board of Education requesting the Council to order the erection of a school building upon the Ogden and Kinzie School lots, to be similar to those already ordered for the Franklin and Pearson street primary school lots.

Referred to the Committee on Schools.

A communication received from the Board of Education, asking for the erection of a three-story school building, corner of Harrison street and Third avenue.

Referred to the Committee on Schools.

RECONSIDERATION WANTED.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, asking the Council to reconsider its action of Feb. 19, appropriating money for the erection of a school building on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street, in order that the money thus appropriated may be used in replacing buildings destroyed by the "great fire."

Referred to the Committee on Schools.

STEAL NO MORE RIDES.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Tuley, enclosing two ordinances, drafted at the request of the Police Commissioners, as follows:

An ordinance concerning getting upon cars, omnibuses, and other vehicles, when in motion:

SECTION 1. No person shall get upon or attempt to get upon any locomotive, engine, tender, car, or train of cars, horse cars, omnibus, or other vehicle (or any platform or steps thereof), while the same or either of them are in motion without first having obtained from the person or persons in charge thereof express permission so to do. Any violation hereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than two or more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. The ordinance "to prevent the getting on or off of railroad cars when in motion," passed June 2, 1870, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

TO PREVENT PETTY THIEVING.

SECTION 1. That Chapter 21 of the revised ordinance entitled "Junk dealers and dealers in second hand goods," be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, to be known as Section 8 of said ordinance, to wit: All junk dealers and dealers in second-hand goods are hereby prohibited from purchasing from or dealing with any minor or minors under the age of 16 years, except in the purchase of old rags and waste paper, under a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offence.

"SEC. 2. This amendatory ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

The communication and ordinances were referred to the Committee on Police.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCES.

The special order of the evening, the report of the Committee on Railroads on the admission of the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad, was taken up.

Ald. Stout moved to lay over and publish.

The Chair did not entertain the motion.

The Committee presented the ordinance as amended, and published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, Section 8 being stricken out by them.

Ald. Holden insisted on having Section 8 left in the ordinance.

Ald. McGrath insisted on laying the report over.

Ald. Holden insisted on having the section reinstated.

The Chair said if the Aldermen insisted on having the ordinance laid over, he must so decide.

Ald. Holden moved to make it the special order for next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

It was agreed to.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, on the admission of the Columbus, Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad, was presented.

Ald. Busse moved to make it the special order for half-past 8 o'clock on Monday.

Ald. Gill moved to amend by making it the order for half-past 7 o'clock.

Ald. Holden protested.

A vote on Ald. Gill's amendment resulted—yeas, 18; nays, 16; and therefore prevailed.

NOT TO HAVE A HOUSE.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water, adverse to the purchase of an engine house for the steamer Fred Gund, on Chicago avenue, was taken up and concurred in.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.

The report of the same Committee recommending the passage of an ordinance for the appointment of a chimney sweeper was taken up.

Ald. Daggy moved that the engrossment of the ordinance be waived. The motion was lost, and the ordinance referred for engrossment.

A VIADUCT ORDERED.

The report of the same Committee, recommending the construction of a viaduct over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad crossing, on Sixteenth street, was taken up and concurred in, and an ordinance to that effect passed.

THE IRA JUDD TRACT.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, on the exchange of the Ira Judd and Williamson tracts, was taken up, and the order directing the Mayor and Comptroller to proceed by law to recover the Ira Judd tract, and to cause the sale of exchange ordered by the Council October 17, 1870, to be set aside, brought before the Council.

Ald. Holden moved the passage of the order.

Ald. Buehler moved to amend by referring it to the Corporation Counsel.

The motion prevailed.

WANTS IT FILLED UP.

Ald. Gardner moved the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works allow dumping of *debris* from the burnt district in Lake Park, so as to fill up the small lakes and ponds in said park.

Ald Thompson moved to amend by including Union Park.

It was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

THE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Also the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to confer with the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County in relation to the erection of a County Court House and City Hall for said County and City, and report the same to this Council.

Ald. Holden said there was no money in the Treasury.

Ald. Gardner said there was some appropriated from the canal fund.

Ald. Otis thought some move ought to be made, and hoped the resolution would pass.

It passed.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to report a plan for the compulsory payment of damages before any railroad can take possession of a street, reported that there was no power by which the Council can compel the payment of damages, and all that can be done is to incorporate in each ordinance a clause requiring all damages to be paid before the railroad shall acquire any right thereon, or before any such ordinance shall take effect.

NOT GRANTED.

The Committee on Schools, to whom was referred the petition of W. S. Porter to purchase a portion of the Post Office Block, reported that the report was vague, and that the Board of Education were contemplating the sale of Block 142. The Committee recommended that the prayer be not granted.

Concurred in.

ANOTHER SCHOOL HOUSE.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing the erection of a school building on the corner of Third avenue and Harrison street, reported that a public school house should be erected there as soon as possible, and recommended the passage of the resolution.

The report was concurred in and the resolution passed.

RENTS OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Comptroller of those who had paid and refused to pay the rents of school lands, recommended that it be placed on file.

Concurred in.

ABATEMENT OF RENTS.

The same Committee reported on the petition of John A. Tyrrell and others, for abatement of rents on school property in the burnt district, reported that, although they were averse to interfering with the arrangements made on this subject, yet they recommended the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Law Department of the city be, and they are hereby, directed to prepare and report to this Council without delay, an ordinance containing provisions to the following effect:

That all lessees of school lots, or lands in the burnt district, who will, within thirty days after the passage of such ordinance, enter into an agreement or obligation, to be prepared by the Law Department, to pay 60 per cent of the rents due on the present valuation for each of the two years ending May, 1872, within thirty days thereafter, shall be entitled to a remission for the ensuing three years, and be exempt from the payment of the other 40 per cent for the two years ending May, 1872; and that the ordinance be so framed as to give the benefit of this proposition to those who have paid as well as to those who have failed to pay their rents.

THE WIDTH OF SIDEWALKS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, to whom was referred an ordinance of the Board of Public Works establishing the width of sidewalks on streets 100 feet wide at 20 feet, including areas of 6 feet, reported, recommending its passage.

The ordinance was passed.

ANOTHER VIADUCT.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, to whom was referred an ordinance for the construction of a viaduct over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad track on North Clark street, report, recommending the passage of the ordinance, as recommended, with the amendment that new curb walls be substituted for those now standing.

The ordinance was passed.

MORE SIDEWALKS.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a resolution of Alderman Carney, for 6 foot sidewalk on several streets in the North Division, reported favorably to the resolution.

The report was concurred in, and the ordinance passed.

The Council adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

There will be a public meeting of the Committee on Railroads on Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, to hear arguments for and against the admission of the Atlantic & Pacific, and Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroads.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINDEN AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The efforts on the part of the Globe management to fill up a vacant week with a performance purely Chicagoan were rewarded with a well-filled house last evening. With rather limited time for preparation and rehearsal, a somewhat altered version of "The Hidden Hand" was produced, and the result was a smoother movement of the piece than might have been expected, although the openings for improvement were not scarce. One of these is in the plantation scene, in which the song and dance business is overdone by almost one-half. "Cincinnatus," late of Arlington's Minstrels, created a favorable impression, though his costume is absurdly unlike that of a negro field-hand, but the individual who followed him, nameless on account of the mixed-up condition of the printed programmes, was simply execrable. He was more than bad. He would scarcely be tolerated in the "New Chicago Varieties." His act should be omitted altogether. The young man who performed the clog dance is quite an artist in his way, but needs both to shorten the matter and to come to a closer understanding with the orchestra. The "Senegambian Gambols" were well gambolled, but rather indifferently warbled. It was scarcely needed, and should be curtailed if continued. The feature of the play is Harry Linden's *Wool*, which, in unctuous humor, a plentiful interpolation of native wit, and as a well-studied portraiture of plantation negro character, is a downright success. Mr. Linden—always a great favorite in Chicago—was greeted with a most flattering ovation at his entrance, and had little difficulty in maintaining a cordial footing with his auditors the rest of the evening. He is one of the very few actors who can black their faces and give us colored comedy to perfection. Miss DeBar was not in her element as *Capitola*. To be rough, uncouth, tom-boyish—or, as *Old Hurricane* has it, a "Mulberry street snoozer"—is not her vein. She is neat and elegant, and the effort to appear the reverse renders her slightly stilted and uneven. It is no discredit to so cultivated an actress to say that she cannot play *Capitola*. The parts assumed by Mrs. Stoneall, Mr. Lingham and Mr. Gross were acceptably rendered, though the opportunities for display are not numerous. To Mr. Howard and Mr. Vernon must be yielded the title of the champion slop-overs. The first-named needs only to repress his unfortunate tendency to gush in order to put himself in the way of becoming a fair actor, but the latter will have to learn that ranting, mouthing, and the bulging out of eyes are not the only methods of indicating rage, hatred, or fear. The careless, vapid, school-girlish manner in which Miss A. Mahon acquitted herself smacked either of disrelish or incompetency. She needs to bestir herself, or else give place to some one who will. "The Hidden Hand," in its present dressing, promises to attract large audiences all through the week, together with the Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and we look to see the play go off much more smoothly hereafter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second week of Oliver Doud Byron and his extraordinary jumble of sensational incidents and episodes, "Across the Continent," began at the Academy of Music last evening, with an excellent attendance. The play now moves on like clockwork, the scenic and mechanical effects being most skilfully handled. Would we could say as much for Miss Bailey's voice and action, which grow to be actually unpleasant in their affectation and lack of naturalness when heard so often and so repeatedly. The lady is possessed of a graceful stage presence and an attractive physique, but her mannerisms and unfortunate misconceptions of dramatic effect are of a serious nature, and need to be wrestled with persistently if she ever expects to rise above mediocrity. "Across the Continent" will be continued until further notice.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The Minstrels of the West Side Opera House gave their audience last night a rattling bill, which was duly appreciated. The house was full in every part, and the laughs and applause were frequent and uproarious. The selections of the concert were better than usual, the humorous and sentimental being mixed in proper proportions, and the vocalists were in excellent voice. The "Little Frauds," Harrigan and Hart, received their ordinary meed of applause. Mr. Dwyer sang a selected ballad with taste and feeling. The local hits of Arlington, introduced in banjo solos, were ingenious and applauded to the echo. The company is fortunate in possessing two such burlesque playwrights as Kemble and Harrigan. The first of the travesties was a clever representation of the portion of "John Garth," whose scene is laid in Paris, introducing Kemble, Price, Cotton, and Harrigan in the characters of *John Garth*, the two *Barettis*, and *Mere Charmant*. The libretto was by Harrigan, and very cleverly done, and the costumes and mounting of the scene were highly comic. The interval between the burlesques was filled by Frank Kent's songs, a quartette by Harrigan, Hart, Arlington, and Price, received with shouts of laughter, and some tasteful selections for the orchestra. The burlesque, by Kemble, "Across the Continent," with which the evening's entertainment closed, was highly amusing, but hardly merits the praise awarded to "East Lynne," by the same author. It bore evident marks of haste in its production. The act used by the author was, of course, the last, which includes the Indian fight, that affording the best material for accomplishing the desired effect. As a whole the bill was one of the best presented during the winter, and will doubtless take well as long as the managers see fit to keep it on the boards. A very slight infusion of refinement might be an improvement to the burlesques, and would not abate their popularity.

THE COURTS.

John Summerfield Legally a Police Magistrate.

Decision of Judge Rogers in the Criminal Court.

Sale of a Patent Right—A Question of Diligence.

New Suits, Judgments and Miscellaneous.

The Criminal Court.

THE SUMMERFIELD CASE—DECISION OF JUDGE ROGERS.

Judge Rogers, of the Circuit Court, presiding in the Criminal Court, yesterday delivered his opinion in the matter of the criminal information against John Summerfield, charging him with usurping the office of Police Magistrate, in the City of Chicago. The Court sustains him in the occupation and exercise of the duties of that office. The decision states the whole case, and was in the following words:

THE DECISION.

This is a prosecution, by information of the State's Attorney, against John Summerfield, upon a charge that he has violated Section 25 of Division 9 of Chapter 30, Criminal Code, by taking upon himself to officiate in a public office of authority, to-wit: Police Magistrate, without being lawfully authorized thereto.

The facts relied upon by the State's Attorney to sustain, and by the defendant's attorneys to defeat, the charges have been agreed upon, and are as follows:

That, at the general election for city officers, held in and for the City of Chicago, on the 7th of November, 1871, of which due and legal notice was given, John Summerfield was a candidate for the office of Police Magistrate, received a majority of the votes cast, and (if said office was not abolished by the Constitution of 1870) was elected, and on the 20th of November, 1871, was declared so elected, on the canvass of the votes, by the Common Council of the city, took the oath of office, and executed in due time the bond required of Police Magistrates, which was approved by the proper officer, and with the oath of office filed as provided by law; and that he thereupon entered upon the discharge of the duties and functions pertaining to such office, and has continued in discharge of them since that time, although he has not been commissioned by the Governor of the State. It appeared also by the agreed statement of facts, that the population of Chicago, during the year 1871, and for a long time preceding, exceeded 12,000, and that Summerfield had been elected and qualified as Police Magistrate of the City of Chicago in 1863, and again in 1867, and had acted as such under such elections continuously; so that if his election in 1871 was legal, he was and became his own successor in office.

The only question arising upon these facts is, whether, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and the expiration of his term of office under the election of 1867, the office of Police Magistrate exists. In other words, whether that office in Chicago was obliterated by the new Constitution.

The act of Feb. 27, 1854, provided that in each town or city in the State the population of which shall not exceed 6,000 an officer shall be elected, styled "Police Magistrate," and in cities exceeding 12,000 in population, three such officers should be elected. The third section of this act provided that "said Police Magistrates, when elected, shall be commissioned and qualified in the same manner as *other* Justices of the Peace are, and shall have in their respective counties the same jurisdiction, power, and emoluments as *other* Justices of the Peace in this State, and jurisdiction in cases arising under ordinances of cities," &c. The Constitution of 1848, then in force by Section 1 of Article 5, vested the judicial power of the State in "one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in County Courts, and in Justices of the Peace," with the proviso "that inferior local Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the General Assembly in the cities of this State, but such Courts shall have a uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities." Under this section of that Constitution the Recorder's Court of Chicago had been established previous to the act of 1854 creating Police Magistrates, and it was insisted by good lawyers that both courts could not exist together under the Constitution, and that, therefore the act of 1854 creating Police Magistrates, being the last act, by implication, repealed the former act establishing the Recorder's Court. A case arose which presented the question directly to the Supreme Court, and that Court held that Police Magistrates were Justices of the Peace, that the "Legislature created these Police Magistrates in the exercise of a power conferred" to create Justices of the Peace, and that it supposed it "was creating nothing more than Justices of the Peace." Hence it was held that the Police Magistrate law was passed, "not in the exercise of the power conferred upon the Legislature to establish inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, in the cities of this State, and under the power conferred upon them, to create Justices of the Peace." And, therefore, that the Recorder's Court act was not repealed. (In the matter of James Webb, 17 Ills., 161.)

It will be observed that Police Magistrates were not named or recognized in the Constitution of 1848 as a part of the judicial power of this State. But, after the case of Webb, such officers were elected and exercised the jurisdiction conferred by the laws, and were regarded as constitutional officers. They exercised all the powers, and were entitled to all the rights and emoluments of *other* Justices of the Peace. It was under this act of 1854, decided to be constitutional by the Supreme Court in the Webb case, that John Summerfield was elected, and held the office of Police Magistrate in the City of Chicago, from 1863 to November, 1871.

Section 1, of Article 6, of the Constitution of 1870, provides that "the judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns." The difference between this and the old Constitution is, that Police Magistrates are designated as part of the judicial powers of the State, under the new Constitution, and were not under the old Constitution. So in Section 21, of the same Article 6, of the Constitution of 1870, which provides for the election of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables, "in and for such districts as *are* or may be provided by law."

If the question was to be decided upon these provisions alone, there could be no doubt at all that Summerfield's election in November, 1871, was legal and constitutional. For Police Magistrates are, by name and in fact, made judicial officers of the State, in whom judicial power is vested, and for whose election express provision was made in Section 21 of Article 6, as aforesaid; and that in such districts as were before the adoption of the Constitution or might thereafter be provided by law. Throughout the State (outside of Chicago) the law of 1854, creating Police Magistrates and the sections and article of the Constitution of 1870 referred to above, establishing the judicial department of the State, including as a part of it Police Magistrates, are in full force and effect. Is Chicago excepted from this statute and these provisions of the Constitution? If so, it is, alone by virtue of Section 28 of the same Article 6 of the Constitution, which is as follows: "Sec. 8. All Justices of the Peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Circuit, Superior, and County Courts), and for such districts as are now, or shall hereafter be provided by law. * * * Existing Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms." Under and by virtue of this section, Justices of the Peace in the City of Chicago are to be appointed by the Governor. They are no longer elective by the people, and in this respect, as in others, the City of Chicago and Cook County are peculiar and exceptional. The framers of the Constitution recognized the fact that this great commercial city required more Judges, and in some respects a different judicial system from smaller cities and counties of the State. They provided for five Judges in the Circuit Court, and three Judges in the Superior Court of Cook County, and for additional Judges in those Courts depending upon future population; whereas other circuits are, by the same Constitution, limited to one Judge each. And, by Section 28, they took from the people the election of Justices of the Peace. In no other respect did they make any distinction between Justices of the Peace in this city, and like officers in other cities and counties of the State. It is by virtue of the first section of Article 6 of the Constitution, that, in Chicago and Cook County, as in all other parts of the State, there are Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates. Their number was not increased or lessened, nor their districts nor jurisdiction changed by the Constitution. These officers exist in Chicago and Cook County, as in Springfield and Sangamon County, by virtue of the same authority. No judicial office existing under the old Constitution was abolished by the new, except the office of Recorder of this city, so far as I know, and the Recorder was, by the Constitution, made a Circuit Judge, not legislated out of office. Section 28 does not in terms abolish the office of Police Magistrate, nor does it do so by implication in my opinion. It simply provides for the appointment, by the Governor, of Justices of the Peace, not of Police Magistrates. The same Constitution had, by express provision, created such officers, made them parts of the judicial department, and provided for their election. Under this constitution they are not Justices of the Peace. Under the Constitution of 1848 they were, as decided by the Supreme Court in Seventeenth Illinois. But, under that Constitution (1848), they were not in terms, by name, made judicial officers. Justices of the Peace were, and the Supreme Court referred the power of the Legislature to provide by law for the election of Police Magistrates to the power conferred by the Constitution of 1848 to create Justices of the Peace. The Constitution of 1870 designates both Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, as officers vested with judicial powers. They possess similar jurisdiction, yet this does not make them any more the same than a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County is the same as a Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. The Constitution provides for Judges of both the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County. It is Section 23 prescribing the number of the Judges of each of these Courts. A provision had been inserted that the Judges of the Superior Court should be appointed by the Governor. Would it be contended that the Circuit Court Judges were also to be so appointed? Certainly not. Then how can it be insisted that the Police Magistrates of the city (already provided for and recognized in Sections 1 and 21 of the same Article of the Constitution) are to be appointed by the Governor, or the office abolished altogether, by the provision that Justices of the Peace are to be so appointed? Is the opinion that the office is abolished based on the last clause of Section 28, which provides that "existing Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms?" This is not a repealing clause. It does not profess to abolish an office, and it is of no more force, and served no other purpose than Section 6 of the schedule, which provided that "all persons now filling any office or appointment, unless by this Constitution is otherwise directed."

These provisions served to save and protect all persons then in office from the immediate effect of the Constitution. It was the avowed object and intention of the members of the Convention not to legislate any person out of office, and to certainly carry out that intention the provisions referred to were adopted.

In considering the question involved in this case, I have referred to the debates of the Constitutional Convention, to see what I could there find in reference to the intention of the members in framing and adopting the sections of Article 6, Judicial Department, so far as Police Magistrates are concerned, and I found that, in the original report of the Article on the Judicial Department, the Committee proposed, by Section 40, to abolish the offices of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates in the City of Chicago, and to provide for Courts to be presided over by Judges to be appointed by the Governor. But, subsequently, Section 28 was proposed as a substitute, and finally adopted. It was avowed by the distinguished member who introduced Section 28, in the precise form in which it was adopted, that the object was to take the election of Justices of the Peace from the people; but neither he nor any other member, in that debate, referred to Police Magistrates. They had before adopted sections naming Police Magistrates and authorizing their election; it could not, therefore, be supposed that when they provided for the appointment by the Governor of Justices of the Peace, that they were abolishing an office (Police Magistrate) which they had previously provided for and which they had refused to abolish when they rejected Section 40 of the original report of the Committee. In construing a Constitution, or other written law we are to examine the whole of it, with a view to arriving at the true intention of each part. We must compare any obscure or doubtful section, with the other sections and find out the sense of one clause by the words or intent of another (Cooley's Constitutional limitations 57). "Effect is to be given, if possible, to the whole instrument and to every section and clause. If different portions seem to conflict, the courts must harmonize them, if practicable, and lean in favor of a construction which will render every word operative. * * * This rule is especially applicable to written Constitutions, in which the people will be presumed to have expressed themselves in careful and measured terms, * * leaving as little as possible to implication." (Cooley, 58) "There should be a manifest and total repugnancy in the provisions of a new law," (or a later section of a Constitution,) "to lead to the conclusion that the latter abrogated, and was designed to abrogate, the former." "To repeal a statute by implication, there must be such a positive repugnancy between the provisions of the new law and the old that they cannot stand together, or be consistently reconciled." * * "A repeal by implication is not favored." (Porter's Statute Dwarris, 154-5.)

Applying these rules of construction to the constitutional provisions bearing upon the question under consideration, I am forced to the conclusion that the Constitution does not abolish the office of Police Magistrate in Chicago, and does not give the Governor the right to appoint such officers. It is clear to my mind that the terms, Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, were intentionally used to designate different officers, although vested with similar powers and like jurisdiction in many respects and upon many subjects. That they were so used in Sections 1 and 21 of Article 6, no one can doubt; and "it is to be supposed that the same words are used in the same sense wherever they occur in a Constitution." (Cooley 62)

Then, where it is provided that Justices of the Peace are to be appointed by the Governor, it can not be construed to mean or include Police Magistrates, whose election has been provided for in another section. My construction of the Constitution, therefore, is that Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates are, both, provided for and authorized by that instrument to be elected by the people in every city and county of the State, in which districts were or may be hereafter provided by law, except that for the city of Chicago alone, Justices of the place are to be appointed by the Governor.

As the defendant was elected to the office claimed and held by him, at the time, in the manner and for the district provided by law, and, as such, took the oath of office and executed bond, he is not guilty "of taking upon himself to officiate in a public office without being lawfully authorized thereto," as charged in the indictment.

The Circuit Court.

SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS—A QUESTION OF DILIGENCE.

A cause involving the rights of parties under a conveyance or transfer of an interest in patents, was tried last week before Judge Tree. This was the suit of Edmund O. Marlow against Thomas Wilson, William D. F. Clair, and Richard C. Bingley. It was claimed that there was a sale to the defendants of a Territorial right in a certain patent and improvements thereon, covering weather-strips. It was claimed that the contract compelled the defendants to diligence in manufacture and sale, and to pay a royalty on sales. The jury found against the defendants, awarding all that was claimed,—the sum of $5,000. The law as laid down contained some substantial instructions for dealers in patents, as well as to the right of a party to attach property of an alleged creditor. If the creditor (Wilson) was about to leave for California, or beyond the limits of the State, with the intention of having his effects removed to the injury of the plaintiff, then the issuing of an attachment was proper, and upon this question the fact of dissolution of partnership, abandonment of business, and the offer to sell property, might be considered, for it is not required that the defendant (Wilson) should have intended to remove permanently from the State, to bring the case within the attachment law. It is sufficient that he intended to remove his property to the injury of creditors. By the contract between the parties, the defendants bound themselves to carry on the business relating to the patents, both as to the manufacture and sale, if the business could be profitably carried on, until the profits reached the net sum of $5,000, which they were to pay over, wherefore, if they could have carried on the business with profit, but abandoned it, not having thereto the consent of plaintiff, they were in fault. But if there were no profits from the business, then the defendants might properly discontinue it, and the contract did not include the condition that all of the parties should continue in it, and, of course, if there was (as had been alleged) fraud used in procuring the execution of the contract, it was void. As well as this, if Wilson left the business with the consent of plaintiff, then against him no recovery could be had, and the attachment proceeding would be vacated, for a substituted performance might be consented to.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit has been commenced by Obadiah Jackson against Martin O. Walker, in which demand is made for $10,000. This is a suit to recover attorneys' fees in several suits in which Mr Walker was engaged.

—The Fox River Manufacturing Company sue L. & J. Shoenfeld and H. P. Mathews in like action, demanding $2,000.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Edward Jennison against Thomas D. Snyder, Jay Lewis Lee, Alson E. Leavenworth, and William Jameke, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was confessed by C. R. Field, B. W. Phillips, and George S. King, in favor of the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, for $3,018.43.

The Superior Court.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Muncie, Pa., by John Phillips and Henry Liebenstein, by which demand is made for $2,000.

—A like action was commenced by William T. Burgess against Andrew J. Brown, in which the demand is for $2,500.

—A similar action was brought by John Oliver against J. Brooks Johnson. In this case $10,000 are asked.

JUDGMENT.

Lazarus Sanborn and others took judgment against Julius, Frederick G., John D., and Henry A. Kirchoff, and John Ranney, for $5,150.25.

The County Court.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Bertha Johnson was appointed to administer upon the estate of her late husband, Theodore E. Johnson, under bond of $3,000.

—George and Gordon O. Hubbard were appointed to administer upon the estate of George Jeffres, under bond of $32,000.

RASCALITY DURING THE FIRE.

Professor Beleke's Losses—A Wagon Load of His Valuables Stolen by a Teamster—A Large Reward Offered for the Recovery of the Property.

Professor Dr. Beleke, who has just returned from the East, where he gave a few lectures, has made to us the following statement: During the fearful conflagration, when his residence and academy were surrounded by flames, thieves and robbers rushed in, pretending to assist. Besides many valuable articles, they carried off his trunks, containing, in manuscript, a German grammar and a treatise on the affinity of languages, all his valuable papers, also some costly English, German, Hebrew, and Sanscrit books, his best clothes, a gold watch, &c. With difficulty, a part of his library, a new piano, and the best articles of his furniture were removed to a vacant lot opposite Lincoln Park. In the afternoon, the fire approaching, these effects were again to be removed, and in a hurry they were placed on a wagon procured by Mr. Bruno Knauer. Professor Beleke, worn out with fatigue, remained at Lincoln Park, and Mr. Knauer accompanied the wagon. When they were some distance off, the teamster stopped, and, although he had agreed to take these articles to the Lake View House, refused to proceed unless he was paid in advance, in spite of the entreaties and remonstrances of Mr. Knauer. Whilst this gentleman ran to some of the neighbors to borrow the large sum demanded, the teamster gave the whip to the horses, and in full gallop drove off with the load entrusted to him, and in spite of the vigilance of the detectives, nothing has been heard or seen of all those effects. Two hundred dollars reward will be paid by Mr. Knauer to any one who recovers the said effects and delivers them at the Central Police Station. Thus, whilst Prof. Beleke tried to save everything, he absolutely saved nothing. Even his hat and boots were stolen out of his house, and, half naked, he had to lie during a rainy night under a tree at Lincoln Park, and is at present in the Mercy Hospital. He was insured in local companies at $10,000, but has not received a cent, and probably never will. A gentleman and scholar, as Prof. D. Beleke, who has devoted nearly his whole lifetime to the holy cause of education, and has made himself useful by teaching, by lecturing, and by writing books, ought not to be allowed to suffer in his old days, but be liberally supported.

Hamlin, Hale & Company.

We understand that Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co. have secured the services of Mr. F. E. Brett, senior partner of the house of Brett, Greene & Co., of Boston, to take charge of the dress goods department of their wholesale business at Nos. 31 and 33 South Canal street. Mr. Brett's experience and reputation, in Boston and abroad, must give great weight to his judgment and taste in the selection of goods for this important department.

—It is now just 170 years since the first daily paper in London, or in Europe, was started. The name of this paper was the *Daily Courant*, and its publisher was Elizabeth Mallet, who had a shop near the Fleet Ditch in Fleet street. It commenced with an apology, for it excused its pettiness of size on the ground that it would "spare the public at least half the impertinences which the ordinary papers contain." In 1711 was commenced Addison's *Spectator*, a daily paper, which soon secured a European celebrity, but perished by the imposition of the stamp duty in the following year.

—It is argued that the town of Wallingford, Conn., derived its name from "Wallingford House" in London, the home of Richard Cromwell and his retinue. The supposition is that the name was brought over by the regicides, who were among Cromwell's Generals. The planters who settled the town now called Wallingford were friendly and intimate with these Generals.

—Japanese auctions are conducted on a novel plan, but one which gives rise to none of the noise and confusion which attend such sales in America. Each bidder writes his name and bid upon a slip of paper, which he places in a box. When the bidding is over the box is opened by the auctioneer, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Treasurer Rumsey Directed to Visit Springfield in Behalf of the Revenue Bill.

Mr. E. Robey Decides that the County is Responsible for the Support of the Criminal Court.

Bonds for Public Buildings—The County Hospital.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, in the East Wing of the Court House, yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Harrison, Ashton, Jones, Skelly, Harris, Stearns, Pahlman, Herting, Crawford, and Roelle.

On motion of Commissioner Ashton, the special order,—the consideration of the resolution offered by Commissioner Stearns relative to the issue of bonds,—was suspended.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The President asked permission to mention a subject which the Board might think proper to act upon. It was understood that the Revenue bill now before the Legislature had passed the Senate, and was now in the House, and would probably be acted upon in a day or two. Some amendments were required in order to adopt it to the necessities of Cook County, because, as it now stands, it is impracticable.

Commissioner Ashton moved to suspend the rules, in order that action might be taken. The motion was agreed to.

Commissioner Harrison thought it was absolutely necessary for some person to go to Springfield and "punch up" the members. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to proceed to Springfield and obtain such amendments to the Revenue bill as are necessary to adapt it to the necessities of this county.

Commissioner Ashton stated that, during the time the Special Committee of the Board was in Springfield with reference to legislation, with a good deal of work and care they prepared a large number of sections adapted to the wants and necessities of the county, and had them attached to the House bill. He was advised that the Senate bill, which has passed that branch of the Legislature, did not contain these additional sections, which were absolutely necessary in order to enable Cook County to assess and collect taxes.

The resolution was then adopted.

PAY OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners then presented their bills for attendance and committee work and mileage during the quarter ending March 1. All valued their services at $5 a day. The bills were referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

COUNTY INSURANCE.

A communication was received from the County Treasurer in reference to insurance on the East Wing of the Court-House. There were four policies—Mutual Security, $5,000; Merchants, $5,000; Germania, $5,000; and Lamar, $5,000. The three first companies were in bankruptcy, and nothing can be collected from them until a dividend is declared. The amount ultimately derived from them will be small. The Lamar stopped business in June last, reinsuring in the People's of San Francisco, which offers to pay 25 per cent of its loss. The capital stock of the Lamar is $1,000,000, only 20 per cent of which had been paid in. The liability of the stockholders for the unpaid 80 per cent was a legal question, and he submitted it to the Board for consideration.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

MORE SAFETY REQUIRED.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Superior Court, asking for another safe. The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims were instructed to purchase one.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A communication was received from the Board of Managers of the County Hospital, directing the attention of the Commissioners to the imperfect accommodations for sick persons afforded by the County Hospital. The building was constructed in such a way as to embody some of the worst defects which characterized European hospitals centuries ago, before the importance of airspace, and ventilation were recognized. The location is also unwholesome and inconvenient, and they request that Commissioner Crawford's resolution, offered on Friday, in relation to advertising for a lot on which to erect a County Hospital, be carried out.

On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the communication was laid on the table temporarily.

THE SHORT-HAND MONOPOLY.

A lengthy communication was received from Bennett & Davidson, short-hand writers, calling attention to a monopoly in reporting in the County Courts, and asking for a "fair shake." They also presented bills for services rendered.

Commissioner Ashton said it was wrong for the tax-payers to pay for reporting when they got no benefit from it whatever. The Committee on Judiciary had already decided that the county was under no obligation to pay the bills.

The document was laid on the table.

"CRIMINAL COURT" EXPENSES.

The following communication was received from Edward Robey, Esq., and laid on the table:

GENTLEMEN:—The necessity for vigorous administration of the laws in the present disorganized condition is the cause of this communication. Twice private interests have caused me to examine the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Cook County, and thereon the question of its support rests upon the same principles, the result may be a public benefit. The constitutional provision commences thus: "The Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the Criminal Court of Cook County." The Recorder's Court was a court of "limited jurisdiction," because confined to the cognizance of crimes beneath a certain grade, and of suits for less than a certain sum. It was "an inferior court," that is a court which could only have cognizance of offences committed within its local jurisdiction, or, in civil actions, of parties residing within that jurisdiction, and causes of action which also arose therein. It was thus distinguished from a Superior Court, which has jurisdiction of causes of action wherever they may originate, and parties who may claim the judicial power of the State, or come within the reach of its process. (See Bac. Abr. Title Courts.) The Constitution lopped the civil jurisdiction from the Recorder's Court, but, as it was adjourned for the last time "till court in course," all criminal matters pending were also adjourned to the term, when it continued to exercise the same judicial power of the State under a new name and new circumstances. We now consider the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Cook County. No one can doubt that it had cognizance of all cases of crime committed within the City of Chicago which had been adjourned from the limited and inferior jurisdiction it had formerly possessed. But the Constitution proceeds: "It shall have the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court in all cases of crimes committed within the County of Cook or that may be brought before it according to law. All recognizances shall be returnable to it," etc. Though continued under a new name, it was at the same time enlarged from an inferior court of limited jurisdiction to a superior court of general jurisdiction. The Constitution provides that "all laws in force not inconsistent with this Constitution shall continue, etc.," and herein is implied that all laws inconsistent shall not continue. The Grand Jury is acknowledged as an existing institution, for the law provides that it may be abolished in all cases by general law. The trial by jury is guaranteed, therefore, if this Court has jurisdiction so clearly given to it, it has the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court to call together a legal Grand Jury and legal Petit Juries for the investigation of all crimes committed within the County of Cook.

The Constitutional jury trial requires an indictment and trial by good and lawful men drawn from the neighborhood where the deed was done; that is from the jurisdiction within which the crime was committed. Neither the City of Chicago nor the town of Worth can be vested with the judicial power of the State to try all crimes committed within Cook County or that may be brought to Cook County by change of venue, therefore the laws requiring that the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago should draw its juries from that city only were inconsistent with the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court in such cases and ceased, while those continued which provided for the exercise of that jurisdiction with which this Court had become invested.

The Recorder's Court was a city Court. It could have cognizance of crimes committed within the city and no other, and was limited to civil matters, to cases in which the parties and subject matter were within the city, and the consideration arose within the city. Thus exclusively limited to the corporation, it was a corporate institution and nothing more; but the Criminal Court of Cook County, with the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court over all crimes committed within the county, or brought to that county for trial, pursuant to law, is not a city tribunal of the City of Chicago, and its business is not that for which the city was organized. Municipal corporations are the agents of the State for local State government, and may receive judicial as well as legislative and executive powers. When these are received, the conduct of the City Court is a corporate purpose, to be provided for by the legislature of the city, but the city cannot be vested with power to govern Cook County, and when that became the object and purpose of the court, it ceased to be a corporate purpose of the city. The corporate authorities of counties, towns, and cities, can only be vested with power to tax for corporate purposes—therefore the city authorities cannot tax to support this court. But when it ceased to be a city institution it became a part of the Judicial Department of the County Government; a county institution, having original jurisdiction commensurate with the county, the delegates of the State for the exclusive exertion of its judicial power for that county, to vindicate its laws upon the criminals of that county, and protect the people of the county. It was instituted to enable the people of the county to try their own criminal causes. With reason, then, we deduce that the county should pay its expenses. By common law prescription the burden of the courts of the county is to be borne by the county. Exercising the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court in all criminal cases of that county, as incident and necessary to that jurisdiction, it could, as incident to its existence, compel the county to pay the expenses by *mandamus*, commanding the levy of a tax for that purpose, and finally, the statutes which provide for the exertion of the jurisdiction with which it is clothed expressly, lay the expenses of that jurisdiction upon the county.

As the city cannot pay the expense, and no reason exists that the other counties of the State shall bear their own expenses and these also, and inasmuch as it is superfluous to make laws unless those laws, when made, are to be enforced, as this Court has exclusive jurisdiction of crimes committed in Cook County so that they can be punished by no other, and its suspension would be practical disorganization of the county, excluding it from the benefit of the criminal laws. If it was a case of doubt we should not hesitate to resolve it on the side of good order and the existence of Government; but I see no more doubt upon this question than upon questions arising on the increase of its jurisdiction or claim that a writ of *habeas corpus* (or a *subpœna*, or any other command of a Court incidental to the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, and power to bail prisoners, or bring them before it for trial) was a civil suit, and not to issue from this court.

DR. MILLER'S REPORT.

On motion of Commissioner Ashton, the report of the Superintendent of Public Charities was taken up, and parts referring to the Insane Asylum, Poor House, and hospitals, were referred to the appropriate Committees.

KLEUTSCH'S INACCURACIES.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred a communication of the County Clerk, reporting an error in the footings of the West Side Collector's warrant book, reported, recommending that the communication be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to ascertain whether the bondsmen of the Collector (Kleutsch) are liable to the amount of the error.

It was so referred.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Commissioner Ashton stated that the County Jail was in a wretched condition, the cells being overcrowded, three or four men being put into a place that should not be occupied by one. He presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Owing to the late fire the jail accommodations of Cook County are very much decreased, and the present jail accommodations are insufficient for the number of prisoners necessarily confined therein awaiting trial; therefore,

Resolved, That the presiding Judges of the Criminal Court of Cook County be requested to order the confinement of all persons convicted of misdemeanors in the House of Correction instead of said jail when passing sentence thereon, and that the Clerk of this Board present the Judges with a copy thereof.

INSANE PATIENTS.

Commissioner Ashton also offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Charities be instructed to report to this Board the number of insane persons or otherwise now in the Insane Asylum and Poor House, maintained at the county's expense, who have relatives and friends able to look after, take care of, and support them; also whether the keeping of any such persons tends to exclude other insane persons or paupers therefrom.

THE BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the Clerk be instructed to have 200 copies of the proceedings of the Board published in pamphlet form. The motion was adopted.

RULES FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Superintendent of Public Charities submitted a series of rules and regulations for the government of the Insane Asylum, Poor House, and County Hospital. They were referred to the proper committees.

BONDS FOR BUILDING.

Commissioner Stearns moved that the vote by which the consideration of his resolution was postponed until Monday, be reconsidered. The motion was agreed to.

After debate the resolution was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and is hereby instructed, in connection with the Treasurer of Cook County, to procure the necessary and proper blank bonds in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, as said Committee shall determine, to the amount of $1,500,000, running not exceeding twenty years, with interest at not exceeding 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, as provided by law authorizing the County of Cook to issue bonds for public buildings and other purposes; and that the Treasurer of Cook County advertise for proposals for the sale of not exceeding $600,000, or so much thereof as the Finance Committee may deem necessary for the immediate wants of Cook County, on or before the 1st day of July, 1872, and submit such proposals to this Board for acceptance or rejection.

Resolved, That from and after this date no short bonds, so called, or coupon orders, shall be issued by Cook County until otherwise ordered by this Board, and that so much of any order or resolution of this Board heretofore adopted authorizing the issue of coupon orders, and inconsistent with the foregoing resolution, be, and the same is, hereby rescinded, except as to the issue of short bonds to the amount of $200,000 already ordered and negotiated; and that the issue of coupon orders of the date of Jan. 1, 1872, be destroyed by the Finance Committee.

The following amendment, offered by Commissioner White (Commissioner Crawford in the Chair) was voted down:

Provided, That this action does not in any way imply the appropriation of any part of said bonds to any purpose whatever, nor authorize the issue thereof, or any part thereof, until further action of this Board, except as to the $600,000 deemed necessary for the immediate necessities of the city.

The Board then adjourned.

THE WEST SIDE COLLECTERSHIP.

A Muddled Board of Supervisors Attempt to Unravel the Kleutsch Matter.

They Adjourn Over to Saturday, and Resolve to Make an Investigation.

The Board of Supervisors of West Chicago met yesterday afternoon as the shades of eve were falling, at the office of Esquire Van't Woud, in the Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. All the members were in attendance. Mr. Pilgrim presided. After the usual introductory formalities, the Board came to the gist of the business, that being the consideration of the appointment of a Collector to succeed Mr. Dominick Kleutsch, absconded.

Mr. Miller stated that Mr. Kleutsch's oath of office was not to be found among the official papers.

Mr. Sturtevant stated that the oath had been handed to Mr. Corse, the old Clerk, by Mr. Kleutsch. Mr. Corse received it, but whether it had been recorded or not he did not know.

It was asked if Mr. Kleutsch's bond had been recorded. The reply was made that the bond could not be recorded until the amount of taxes was known, and Mr. Kleutsch had been informed of it, it being necessary that the bond should be twice the amount of the taxes.

There was considerable miscellaneous inquiry as to how the Board should proceed to declare the place of Collector vacant; that a successor might be appointed.

Some thought it was sufficient to prove the office vacant to show that the oath was not on file among the papers of the present clerk. Others thought that if Mr. Kleutsch had actually handed a transcript of his oath to the proper official, the mere matter of its having been recorded, and the impossibility of finding it among the official papers, was a thing of secondary consideration.

Mr. Scully suggested that there was a possibility that Mr. Kleutsch might be declared a non-resident.

Mr. Pilgrim did not know that there was any hasty action required, as he had been told by the Assessor that the books would not be ready for the Collector for four months yet.

There was considerable reading of the law, and learned commenting thereon by Mr. Miller, Justice Vant Woud and others, attended with manifestations of impatience on the part of the reporters.

Justice Vant Woud made an epigrammatic speech, leaning upon the book-case for support. There either was a vacancy, or there was not a vacancy. If there was a vacancy, it should be filled at once. If there was not a vacancy, there was of course nothing to be filled. A Collector would not be wanted for several months. As it required time to find out whether there was a vacancy or not, and some members were not satisfied on that point, he was in favor of postponement. But if it was discovered that there was a vacancy, it should be filled at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Miller said there was no doubt that Kleutsch was gone and would never return. This, coupled with the fact that no scratch of a pen could be found indicating that he had ever taken the oath of office, seemed to him a sufficient reason for declaring the office of Collector vacant, and affirming a need to fill the vacancy. It was essential that an appointment should be made before the books of the Assessor were actually ready. However, nobody could tell exactly when they would be ready. There was $24,000 due in New York on the first of July, and if it was not paid on that day, the notes would go to protest. This should be looked out for.

Justin Austin gave *in extenso* his reasons for going slowly. The office might be vacant, but that remained to be proved. He advised delay, and investigation, and ended by moving that a committee of three be appointed to examine the case, and report at some future meeting. If the Collector were appointed a month before the books were ready, that was allowing "ample room and verge enough." He wanted to know all about a Collector before appointing him.

Justice Walsh also wanted delay, but he didn't want as much of it as Justice Austin. He moved that Mr. Corse be invited to be present one week from next Friday, to tell what he knew about filing oaths. This was by way of rider to Justice Austin's motion.

Justice Austin objected to the rider. He said that it was an equine of quite another hue, and should be regarded in the light of a substitute.

Justice Scully thought that until next Saturday was time enough.

Various speeches were made, the pertinence of which was not apparent.

The amendment was adopted, and the motion of Justice Austin prevailed.

Justice Austin gave the names of the following gentlemen, who, it is understood, will accept the office of Collector of West Chicago, if it is politely tendered them: Homer C. Plympton, Captain Patrick McGrath, A. L. Morrison, Richard J. Barret, and John Feldkamp. These names were read from a commonplace book, which Justice Austin took from his pocket.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to act as the Committee specified: Messrs. Austin, Sturtevant, Walsh, and Miller.

The air of the room being slightly vitiated, it so overcame the representative of a young and virile morning paper, that he nodded vigorously. Another local journalist showed inclinations to somnolency. Only one reporter, of all present, shoved a nimble pencil, as he eagerly followed the brilliant utterance of the various speakers. It is hardly necessary to add that the last was a representative of the *Times*, who displayed a vigilance characteristic of his race.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

The City Collector Directed to at Once Make Demand for the Payment of Personal Property Taxes—Seizures to Ensue if the Money Is Not Forthcoming.

There seems to be a general misapprehension regarding the city taxes on real and personal property for 1871, now due. People are withholding payment, evidently under the impression that the city is powerless to enforce the collection. This is true as to real estate, which, under the present law, is not liable to seizure and sale for delinquent taxes, but it is not true as regards personal property, which may be seized and sold for both real and personal taxes. At this time last year more than half the levy had been paid, but not one-eighth has been received up to this time. The City Collector has exhausted his resources in expedients, having kept up a steady fire of advertisements, notices, reminders, etc., to no purpose. The City Treasury is practically empty, and to the never-ending army of claimants must be invariably returned the answer, "No money." The case has grown desperate. Money must be had to carry on the City Government, and the Mayor, after consultation with the Corporation Counsel, Comptroller, and City Treasurer, has issued an order to the City Collector, directing him to proceed at once to make demand for the payment of taxes, and, if the money is not immediately forthcoming, to distrain personal property, put it into the hands of a Custodian already appointed, and sell at public auction. There is positively no exemption under the law. Stocks, mortgages, money in bank, furniture, bedding, wearing apparel, jewelry—in short, everything save the clothes on a man's back, may be seized and sold for taxes. Once the seizure is made, the costs accumulate rapidly, and redemption is found to be an expensive matter. This course is being pursued in a large number of other cities throughout the State, no other alternative being left on account of the failure of the Legislature to pass a law providing for the seizure and sale of real estate for taxes. The city authorities of Chicago are thoroughly in earnest with regard to the matter, and delinquents should take warning and avoid trouble by immediately coming forward with their taxes.

—A London paper says of an ancient ridiculous usage in the Court of St. James: It is only right, at the commencement of Lent, to call Sir Charles Dilke's attention to the gratifying fact that the office of the King's Cock-crower has been abolished. The duty of this official was to crow the hour each night within the precincts of the palace during Lent, instead of calling it out like an ordinary watchman. The last instance on record of the cock-crower performing his duties was on the first Ash Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, when the unfortunate man got into sad trouble, for George II., then the Prince of Wales, being disturbed at supper by the cock-crower entering the room and making an unpleasant noise to announce that it was "past 10 o'clock," imagined that some insult was intended, and was with difficulty made to understand that such was not the case. There is, however, reason to fear the office existed for some time as a sinecure after its duties had ceased to be performed, for in [illegible] Imperial Calendar for [illegible] the "cock and cryer at Scotland-Yard" appears in the list of persons holding appointments in the Lord Steward's department of the Royal household.

—The following curious advertisement is taken from a Paris paper: "Marriages—Two sisters, very distinguished, of the first nobility, retired from the world, aged [illegible] and [illegible] respectively, with a fortune of four millions each, desire to be united to two young gentlemen, not older than 30, possessing titles and fortunes. Address for particulars, etc."

POLICE MATTERS.

Resignation of Captain Miller—Sergeant French Recommended for Promotion.

An Alderman Violates a City Ordinance, and Attempts to Secure the Removal of an Officer for Arresting Him.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the Chair; present, a full Board.

The resignation of Officer Richard Bettinger was accepted.

Officer John Householder, of the Lake street squad, was charged by one Peter Flynn with inattention to duty. It was laid over.

Officer Peter [illegible], who was accused of conduct unbecoming an officer on Monday last, was up again.

Ald. McCaffrey said as he was following a 'bus on the Halsted street viaduct, he happened to get on the left-hand side. He saw the accused come out from the footwalk and stopped his horse. The officer inquired if he did not know that he was on the wrong side of the viaduct. The Alderman said he didn't know that it made any great difference. The officer said he would teach him. The Alderman said he had done it a dozen times. The officer then wanted to mount the wagon, and take him to the station, but, on the Alderman's objecting, he led the horse down. The officer had thrown out hints that he was a candidate for the County Jail. The Alderman illustrated with a diagram. He was driving an open grocery-wagon. His horse was an ordinary grocery horse. He thought it was a joke on the policeman's part at first. He had given the officer his "word and honor as an Alderman," that he would drive down to the station, if the policeman would walk thither. He had frequently erred that way. He was acquainted with the bridge ordinance.

The officer said he was obeying instructions merely in preventing him going over the wrong side, but it was not for that he arrested the Alderman—it was for driving at a trot over the viaduct. He never saw the Alderman before.

Ald. McCaffrey, in reply to questions by the officer, said he didn't say he would'nt let the Mayor ride in his wagon, or that the officer would have a leather medal in the morning, or that he hoped he liked walking in the mud, or anything of the kind.

The charges were dismissed.

Officer William J. Newton, of the First Precinct Station, was charged with inattention to duty.

He plead guilty.

A citizen named Charles Rohn said that a burglary had been committed a week ago on the officer's beat, and "the swag," some clothes, left outside the building. He allowed a private watchman to carry away the clothes. The officer told the watchman to put the clothes back into the store, but the watchman made off with them. A 60-day policeman arrested him and conveyed man and clothes to the station. Charges dismissed.

The Board then proceeded to examine applicants for appointment to the police force. The following were examined and appointed on probation: A. C. Cudmore, William Bowden, John Higgins, J. H. Cobb, Isaac G. Sinclair, David Barry.

The Superintendent handed a sealed document to Secretary Ward.

President Talcott inquired what the Board would do with the charges against Captain George Miller.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that the charges be dismissed.

Commissioner Rehm seconded it.

The charges were then dismissed.

The following document was then read:

To the Honorable Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: As it has been my intention, since the organization of your present Board, to withdraw from the police force of this city, with which I have been connected for the last 11 years, and not feeling inclined to do so while charges were pending against me, and, in consideration that said charges are properly and fairly disposed of, I now take the liberty to offer my resignation as Captain of the Second Precinct, to take effect at the pleasure of your Board,—however, not later than April 1, 1872. Respectfully,

GEORGE M. MILLER.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1872.

The resignation was accepted, to take effect on April 1.

The following communication was received from the Superintendent:

To the Honorable Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully recommend that Sergeant Charles H. French, of the Second Police Precinct, be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Captaincy of the Second Police Precinct above, to be created by the resignation of Captain George M. Miller, of said Precinct. I believe him to be capable and worthy to fill that position. Respectfully, &c.,

W. W. KENNEDY,
General Superintendent of Police.

The recommendation was laid over. Sergeant French was ordered to act as Captain until Miller returns from his furlough.

The Board adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, March 11, 1872.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Tyler st., near Centre av., s f, 22x80 ft, with building, dated March 9; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 35, of Block 2, in Assessor's e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,250.

Leavenworth st., n of North av., e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $400.

Orchard st., 96 ft s of Webster av., e f, 24x92 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $600.

Orchard st., 120 ft s of Webster av., e f, 24x92 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $600.

Lot 10, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh & McMullen's, s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $800.

North LaSalle st., 325 ft s of Schiller st., w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 15 in Rowley's n ½ Block 21, w of railroad, in Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $825.

North LaSalle st., 325 ft s of Schiller st., w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $5,000.

Ruble st., s of Sixteenth st., w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $650.

Lot 42 in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $500.

Twenty-fifth st., between State st. and Wabash av., n f, 50x90 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $2,200.

Larrabee st., between Menomonee and Linden sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 7, in Block 3, in Dominick's Lots 1, 2 and 3, of Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 5; consideration, $650.

Lot 15, in n e ¼ of Block 18, of s e ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,000.

Rebecca st., 120 ft e of Paulina st., s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 9; consideration, $587.

Hurlbut st., 125 ft n of Wisconsin st., e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $500.

Lot 52, Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $500.

Lot 102, Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $700.

Lot 11, Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $700.

Lot 89, Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $600.

Lot 90, Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $600.

Lot 24, of Seaman and Busby's Block 6, of Assessor's n w ¼ Section 22, 39, 14, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 18, in s e ¼ Block 5, of w ½ Section 5, 39, 14, dated March 9; consideration, $1,170.

Keenon st., e of Wood st., n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $500.

Keenon st., e of Wood st., n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $500.

Lot 8, in Greenebaum's Lots 11 and 12, in Block 35, Section 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Throop st., between Sixteenth and Evans sts., e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $950.

Langley st., 341 ft n of Egan av., e f, 22 ft with buildings, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $7,500.

Auburn st., between Attica and Oneida sts., w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $425.

Hurlbut st., s w corner of Fullerton av., e f, 133x99 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $8,500.

Ewing st., bet Desplaines and Jefferson sts., n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 10, in Block 30, Wolcott's Addition (being s f, on Huron st., bet LaSalle and Clark sts), dated Feb. 29; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 36, of Block 5, of Blocks 31 and 32, in Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $725.

Lot 41, in Block 63, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $700.

Walnut st., 175 ft e of Wood st., s f, 25 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 6, and e 2 ft of Lot 7, in Block 7, in Smith's ne ¼ ne ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, (on Monroe st., near Paulina st.,) dated March 8; consideration, $6,500.

Burling st., 240 ft s of Webster av., w f, 144 ft to alley, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $2,850.

Jackson st., 50 ft e of Fourth av., n f, 50x99 1-5 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1871; consideration, [illegible].

One-half acre in s part of w ½ of n e ¼ of Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 7 in Smith's Block 7 of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $950.

Throop st., bet Sixteenth and Evans sts., e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $950.

The premises No. 882 West Washington st., dated March 1; consideration, $2,625.

Burnside st., bet Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth sts., w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.

Bremer st., s of Oak st., w f, 22 ft, dated July 31, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Polk st., bet Clinton and Jefferson sts., n f, 25x80 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,600.

Cottage Grove av., n of and near Egan av., w f, 33x130 ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 36, in Block 9, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1871; consideration, $700.

Lot 28, in s ½ Block 2, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $800.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 59, in Spafford & Colehour's Blocks 1 and 2, of Outlot A, in Wrightwood, dated March 4; consideration, $8,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 39, 41, and s of 9 ft Lot 43, in Block 4, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 19, in Block 3 of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $500.

Oakwood av., 178 ft e of Vincennes av., s f, 43½x167 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $3,000.

Greenwood av., 182 ft n of Forty-seventh st., w f, 100x200 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $5,500.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

Row in a Church.

A scene of rather an exciting character was enacted on Sunday evening in the Western Avenue Baptist Church. Just before the religious exercises commenced, a person named James Cleveland entered the Church, and took a seat near the door. One of the officers of the Church asked him to take a more forward seat. This Cleveland stubbornly refused to do, and insisted on retaining his original position. After a great disturbance had been created the objectionable person was finally ejected. He was given into the custody of a policeman who conveyed him to the nearest station. Yesterday morning Cleveland was fined $25 for disorderly conduct by Justice Scully. The Church authorities stated as a reason for the expulsion of the prisoner that a certain crowd of young men and women living in that neighborhood were in the habit of visiting the church every Sunday evening, and by their bad conduct annoyed the congregation. Cleveland was recognized as one of the party, and this led the officer to invite him to take a seat in a part of the auditorium where his movements could be more easily watched. The culprit, who was defended by counsel, appealed the case.

Three Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Stephens was kept somewhat busy yesterday, as he had three inquests on his hands. The cases were as follows: Margaret McCarthy, aged 45 years, and residing at No. [illegible] South Market street, indulged in strong doses of whisky on Saturday night, and died of convulsions on Sunday evening. She had been addicted to intemperance for a long time. Leaves a husband and children. Verdict according to the facts.

—A boy named William James Hunter, aged 14 years, while sliding on the ice in the rear of his parents' house, No. 222 Fourth avenue, on last Thursday afternoon, fell and hurt his head severely. He was taken home and appeared to rally, but died very suddenly yesterday morning. Dr. McCarthy held a post *mortem* examination, and found that Hunter died from concussion of the brain. A verdict agreeing with the medical testimony was rendered.

—Henry Burke, 42 years old, employed as a switchman by the Illinois Central Road, while shoving cars along the track, on Saturday night, slipped and fell, the cars running back upon and crushing him so badly that he died in a few hours. The accident occurred near the Hyde Park Station, where the deceased resided. He was carried to his home and expired in the arms of his grief-stricken wife. The jury empanelled in the case rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A Church Paper.

It is proposed to publish an Episcopal paper in Chicago, under the title of *The Diocese*, which is intended to be a medium through which the Bishop, the Rural Deans, the Board of Missions, the Board of Equalization, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Convention, and all others, may regularly and promptly reach the clergy, parishes, and mission stations of the Diocese. It will be issued monthly, beginning with April next, the number for which month will be mailed so as to reach all the parishes before Easter. The Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Locke, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, the Rev. Canon Knowles, with other clergy and laity of the city and Diocese, will contribute editorially to its columns. The publication will be conducted by the Rev. John Wilkinson as office editor, and Mr. Geo. H. Marsland as business manager. An edition of 5,000 copies will be printed, and its circulation guaranteed for one year. The terms of subscription will be as follows: Single copies, one year, 50 cents each; packages of 25 copies and upward, to one address, 25 cents each copy. The publication office will be at the Church Bookstore of Messrs. Mitchell & Hatheway, No. 918 Wabash avenue, who will be authorized agents for the paper.

A Cashier Confounded.

On Saturday afternoon, as L. G. Fisher, the gentlemanly Cashier of the Rock River Paper Company at No. 48 West Lake street, sat in a meditative mood, undoubtedly thinking on his recently increased responsibilities and cares, a customer entered the office, and requested to be shown some samples of their celebrated paper board. The genial Fisher, wide awake at once for a large sale, responded by producing some of the same pieces that were prepared to send out to the country. The customer, however, was not satisfied with them, but wished to look at the rolls in the storeroom. The unsuspecting Cashier at once led the way, leaving the office without an occupant. Returning in a short time, disgusted at not making a sale, Fisher was discouraged to find that the cash drawer was cleaned out. Very fortunately they had deposited in the bank earlier in the day, and the amount stolen was comparatively small, being only $[illegible] in cash and several checks, the payment upon which was stopped at once.

Proposed Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

A meeting of the citizens of Evanston was held on Saturday evening, in the Town Hall, to consider the proposition for building a narrow-gauge railroad from Evanston to Chicago. Owing to the state of the weather, and a probable misunderstanding as to the place of meeting, the attendance of citizens was small, and it was voted to adjourn to 7 this evening, at Lyon's Hall. As to-morrow is the day appointed by the Common Council of Chicago to hear remonstrants against admitting this road into the city, it is necessary that a meeting of the suburban residents interested in the road be held previous to that day.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, March 11.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	26° y	......	....	[illegible] p m.
7:00 a. m.	28	29.30	S. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	34	29.45	N. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	30	29.49	N. W. h.	inches.

Everything.

The Washington street tunnel was closed for repairs last evening.

—The new engine for the Water Works is gradually arriving, in detached portions, from Pittsburgh.

The Alumni meeting of the Chicago Medical College will be held at the college building this morning, at 10 o'clock.

—The regular meeting of the Trinity Church Young Men's Association will be held this evening, at No. 694 Wabash avenue.

—The Hyde Park Caledonian Club are to give their first "Calico Hop" on Thursday evening of this week, at Excel's new hall, near the corner of Egan and Cottage Grove avenues.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held this evening, in their rooms in the Marine Bank building, on Congress street. Professor Delafontaine will read a paper on "Coals."

—The facilities of the Relief Employment Bureau are such that orders for laborers, gardeners, teamsters, porters, salesmen, mechanics of every description, and boys, can be filled on short notice.

—In consequence of the illness of Judge Blodgett there will be no session of the United States District Court until Thursday morning next. The Circuit Court will be open to-day for business.

—Mr. W. S. Walker, city editor of the *Times*, contemplates a trip to Europe soon, his health requiring relaxation from labor and change of climate. Charley Northup will occupy Mr. Walker's position during the latter's absence.

—An exhibition of Hall's Stereopticon will be given on Thursday evening next at the First Congregational Church, for the benefit of the Sunday School. Rev. Dr. Goodwin will give explanatory descriptions of the views of the Holy Land.

—The seniors of Evanston College for Ladies promise the public an unusually interesting entertainment on Thursday evening next, at Lyon's Hall. It has been carefully prepared, and will be well worth the 50 cents they propose to ask for it. The money raised goes for the benefit of the college library.

—The annual graduating exercises of the Chicago Medical College will occur at 3 o'clock this afternoon, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Prairie avenue. The public will be invited to inspect the museum, with its new collections of skeletons of animals, including the lion, the buffalo, and the largest skeleton of the elephant ever mounted in this country. Professors Boyd and Byford have introduced these specimens, to encourage the study of comparative anatomy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Put-in-Bay increases in popularity with pleasure-seekers from the South and West.

—A colony of 100 families from Western New York is to be founded in the Loupe Valley, Nebraska.

—The surviving passengers by the steamship California, which first arrived at San Francisco on Feb. 29, 1849, celebrated the anniversary in that city. The old ship is still afloat.

—The pacing horse Zollicoffer, owned by Edward Tennery & Co., of Omaha, died on March 8.

—On Saturday last, the Canadian revenue officers seized a whiskey still in full operation in a swamp in Adjala. They destroyed the liquor and plant, except the boiler, which they sent to Toronto.

—Paris letters say that the fashions for the spring and the coming summer indicate the wearing of a profusion of jewelry.

—Natchez is enlivened with many Chinamen, peddling wax flowers of their own manufacture.

—Lager-beer brewers at Boston Highlands have $3,000,000 invested in the business, manufactured 495,000 barrels last year, and paid a tax of $500,000 to the General Government.

—There is a grapevine on the farm of Mr. W. N. Smith, in Cumberland County, Ind., which measures 47 inches in circumference.

—Rochester expects to be the next New Hampshire city. It has 6,000 inhabitants and nearly 1,300 voters.

—The seal caught in Rock River, N. H., a few weeks ago, and bought by the Came Brothers, of Portsmouth, has been sold by them to the proprietors of the Philadelphia Museum for $150.

—In Boston they do not shake carpets any more, but a new process has been introduced by which they are "shampooed."

—Leading citizens of Hartford are talking up a project to erect a fine hotel on the French plan, having "flats" for families, and to be conducted on a handsome scale and yet have the cost of living moderate. A capital stock of [illegible] is proposed.

—The largest consumer of Cochituate water at Boston is the East Boston sugar refinery, whose yearly bill is $10,000; the Boston & Albany Railroad pay $8,000, and the Old Colony [illegible]; the Boston Gas-Light Company and Continental Sugar Refinery each pay $7,000; the Norway Iron Company $4,500, and several other sugar refineries pay from $3,000 to $4,000 annually. The Parker House pays [illegible], the American House [illegible], the St. James Hotel and Revere House [illegible] each.

—Dr. Espt, of Louisville, has received from New Orleans two live alligators, which he will ship to Belgium.

—Professor Gruber, of San Francisco, has mounted a torpedo-fish. The torpedo is a flat, cartilaginous fish, very much resembling the common ray. The body is smooth, and represents very nearly a circular disc, whose anterior border is formed by two prolongations of the snout, which go on each side to join the pectoral fins, leaving between these organs and the head and gills an oval space, in which is placed the electrical apparatus, by which it can give violent shocks, and produce the same phenomena which in physical experiments result from an ordinary electric battery, and strike with sufficient force to benumb any living thing that touches them.

—There were in the National Treasury vaults, at the close of business on Friday, the sum of [illegible] in available coin, and [illegible] in available National currency. This is a considerably larger amount of coin and currency than has been in the vaults for some time past. The receipts from customs have been unusually heavy of late. During February last the receipts were about [illegible] more than for the corresponding month last year.

—In the Black Hills the snow has commenced to melt, and the frost has begun to come out of the ground. The result is that torrents of water formed by the immense accumulation of snow are now pouring down the mountain sides.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Senate Revenue Bill Finished in Committee of the Whole in the House.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE—NO SESSION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—The Senate did not meet till this evening.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House had from 20 to 80 members present, and went into Committee of the Whole, and considered a great number of Senate bills, which were generally of very little consequence, with the exception of the Revenue bill, which was gotten out of Committee and will be considered in the House. It was recommended by the Committee that the bill to deduct the pay of Cook County Police Commissioners be postponed, it being special legislation, and the House concurred in the recommendation of the Committee. This success in getting the Revenue bill out of Committee of the Whole materially improves the chances of getting legislation on this subject. The Senate bill will now come up to-morrow along with the House one, and if the latter fails the former will be all ready for consideration. The House Revenue bill comes up on the question whether the House will agree to the amendment offered by Mr. Short to the effect that there shall be no deductions at all. It is not unlikely that it will, and then it is not unlikely that the bill as thus amended will fail to receive 89 votes, and that the House will be driven to consider the Senate bill, and which is the Revenue bill which is to pass, if any one does. It is not impossible that the General Assembly may adjourn without any legislation on the subject.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Senate will unquestionably pass the Fees and Salaries bill as amended, and the House will concur in most, if not all, of the amendments.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The bill for the collection of taxes in cities will be taken up in the House just as soon as there are 113 men here.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.

READING OF BILLS.

The Senate met at 7 p. m. The following Senate bills were read a third time:

336. In regard to guardians and wards; 425. To punish officers for charging and collecting illegal fees; 443. To allow Life Insurance Companies to withdraw securies; 373. To incorporate Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in towns and cities; 212. To establish and regulate courts of record in cities; 250. Providing for the election of Boards of Election.

The vote upon all these bills was postponed to to-morrow.

The following House bills were read a third time, and treated in the same manner:

483. Evidence and deposition in civil cases.
335. To prevent the destruction of fish.
117. Organization of corporation for other than pecuniary profit.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met with 57 members present.

READING OF BILLS.

Several Senate bills were read the second time.

EJECTMENTS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Senate bills, passing over those which seemed calculated to excite debate, and taking up the bill in relation to ejectments, to which several amendments were offered, and the bill reported back, with a recommendation it pass.

DAMAGED RECORDS.

The bill to provide for copying old and damaged public record-books was taken up and favorably considered.

GROSS STATUTES.

The bill to make Gross Statutes at large *prima facie* evidence in Courts was also favorably considered, and reported back with the recommendation that it pass.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The bill to extend the rights and privileges of women by allowing them to be Notaries Public, to practice law and medicine, etc., was taken up. The second section, which provides that sex or coverture shall not work any civil disability, was objected to and stricken out—ayes, 16; noes, 12.

The bill was referred back with a recommendation that it pass.

The Committee arose.

Various amendments adopted in Committee were concurred in and the bills ordered to a third reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HEDGES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill in regard to trimming hedges. It was unfavorably considered.

PARKS AND DRIVES.

The Senate bill to enable towns and villages to re-establish parks and drives was taken up.

Mr. CARY moved to strike out the section providing for special assessments.

After a long discussion, involving the State-House, dam at Copperas Creek, open-air worship, fast horses, and several similar subjects, the section was stricken out.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

BRIDGE BILL.

The bill to give the assent of the State to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau was taken up.

Mr. DWIGHT offered a substitute empowering any corporation to build bridges across any river at any point, when authorized by Congress.

The bill was temporarily passed over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill to reorganize the State Horticultural Society was tabled.

The bill relating to the survivorship of actions under torts was indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the collection of State statistics was unfavorably considered.

The bill to regulate the sale of poisons was favorably considered.

A bill to authorize the United States to control lands for the maintenance of National Cemeteries, was favorably considered, as was one to define the jurisdiction of cities lying on the Ohio River.

Next was one to fix the pay of members of the next General Assembly at $5 a day, and ten cents mileage.

Mr. NEECE moved to amend by paying for days of actual service.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a further amendment, allowing $6, and providing that no member shall be paid for days when absent. In order to determine absentees there shall be a roll call.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM opposed any such modification of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTS advocated it as a means of keeping a quorum.

The amendments were lost.

The bill to prevent members of official Boards having control of public works, to have interest therein, was favorably considered.

The bill to give County Boards control of county convicts in order to work them in work-houses, was favorably considered.

THE SENATE REVENUE BILL

was taken up, and was was reported back to the House to be considered there.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

The bill to reduce the pay of Cook County Police Commissioners was discussed for some time, and opposed as special legislation, and the bill reported back with recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Committee rose.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The report of the Committee was concurred in, except as to the bill for fixing the pay of members of the next General Assembly, which was made the special order for to-morrow. The Senate Revenue bill was also made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 11.—In the Senate, petitions were presented for a Reform School for Girls, and asking that the expenses of establishing all public roads be taxed to counties.

Bills were introduced embracing the Revised Militia law; in relation to voting of taxes for school purposes; making an appropriation of $60,000 for the Agricultural College and farm; relative to railroads and their management; in relation to mill dams, race courses, and drainage; to provide for the taking of private property for internal improvements; to prohibit the appropriation of public money for secterian purposes.

The Committee on Schools reported against the bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to prepare a series of text-books for the use of common schools; also favorably to the bill in relation to the change of boundaries of school sub-districts, and the bill to permanently locate the Reform School was made the special order for Wednesday. A bill passed requiring that there shall be attached to locomotive engines on all railroads of the State a bell or steam-whistle, and that the same shall be rung or whistled when approaching any station or place where a railroad crosses any public street or highway.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Railroad Committee to report a bill requiring all passenger trains on railroads to have steam or air brakes.

The substitute for the joint resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to permit the abolition of the Grand Jury system and the office of District Attorney, the duties of the latter officer to be performed by the County Attorney, was taken up, and after some debate was postponed until Friday next.

In the House resolutions were passed authorizing the appointment of a short-hand reporter by Committees selected to examine into the new State Capitol foundation and matters connected therewith, and delegating power to the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring persons or papers before the Capitol Investigating Committee.

Bills were introduced to-day providing a system of normal schools for the State, and fixing the weight of certain undried fruits.

Petitions were presented for and against any appropriation for a Medical Department of the State University.

The main portion of the day was consumed in debate on the bill for the taxation of railroads. A number of amendments were offered to the bill, the most important of which calls upon railroad officials to give an estimated value of rolling-stock upon their roads, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote on the bill.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to repeal the Liquor law, made famous by the name of the Ohio law, or the Adair Liquor law. An immense number of petitions are now on file for a moderation or repeal of this law, and petitions, signed by perhaps a greater number, have been received from all parts of the State, against any change in its provisions. This question is assuming gigantic proportions, and as yet the Temperance Committees of either branch of the General Assembly have made no report on the subject.

In the House, a bill was passed to compel life insurance companies of other States doing business in Ohio to waive their right to remove cases from this State to the United States Courts.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—In the House bills were introduced to provide for the election of a County Superintendent of Common Schools; to redistrict the State into Congressional Districts. This bill so divides the State that outside of Hamilton County eight districts are Republican, [illegible] are Democratic, and three are doubtful. This is the fourth bill of the kind that has been introduced thus far, and the session is only middle-aged as yet.

A resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly on April 15 was offered, and referred to the Finance Committee.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The State Senate lately passed a bill prohibiting foreign insurance companies from doing business in Missouri until they shall have exhibited tax receipts for all taxes due, or shall give bond for the payment of such taxes.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Private despatches from Frankfort, Ky., state that the obnoxious features of the Southern Railroad charter were stricken out by the Kentucky House to-day by a *viva voce* vote without a division, and the bill was ordered to the Senate.

ILLINOIS.

Political—The Liberal Republicans to Hold a Meeting at Springfield—The Convicted Chicago Aldermen—No Application for Pardon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.—The gentlemen composing the Republican State Central Committee have all been notified to meet at the Tremont House, in Chicago, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday next. It is expected that every one of the Committee will be present. The time for holding the State Convention will be agreed upon, also the number of delegates each county is entitled to send to the same. The Liberal Republicans—that means those opposed to Grant—will, it is understood, hold a Convention in this city on Thursday, the 14th inst. Hon Leonard Swett seems to be the leading spirit. This movement has been kept very quiet, but it is said by knowing ones that there will be a good turnout, on this occasion, of many heretofore prominent Republican leaders, and a liberal sprinkle of the same class of Democrats. The object of this meeting is to select delegates to represent Illinois in the Cincinnati Convention. It is generally asserted that the delegates will be instructed to work for the endorsement of Hon. Lyman Trumbull in the Cincinnati Convention for the nomination for President, but as Judge Davis will have a number of friends here, there is some doubt about this.

A snow storm set in last night, and this morning about four inches had fallen, but there is not much left to-night.

No application for the pardon of Walsh, Montgomery, or Glade, has been made to the Governor, or any papers in these cases filed in his office.

Elevator Scheme at Peoria—The Schools and the Small-Pox.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill, March 11.—The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, in conjunction with the Peoria & Rock Island Road, and some five or six prominent grain men, are discussing the project of erecting here an immense elevator, with storage capacity of 500,000 bushels of grain. The enterprise is in the germ yet, but the interest manifested and the demand for more elevator room is so great that the project will undoubtedly amount to the erection of a buildings at an early day. There are five elevators here now, but they are totally inadequate to accommodate the tremendous increase in the grain traffic.

The city schools will not reopen for some time. The Board of Health have shut them down, and prohibit their reassembling until every trace of the small-pox has disappeared from the city. The disease is not spreading, and seems to be under control, but the authorities do not deem it expedient to start up schools for fear the result would be an increase in the number of cases.

Navigation of the Illinois River may now be considered opened permanently for the season. Boats are making regular trips between this point and St. Louis.

Death of an Old Citizen of Joliet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 11.—Colonel John Curry died at his residence, in this city, about noon, to-day, of general debility. He was born in Rowley, Mass., on the 22d day of November, in the year 1801, and came from Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York, to this place in the spring of 1836, and has been engaged in the mercantile business here the most of the time since then till 1862, when he retired. He leaves a wife and one child, and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjournment of the Centennial Commission—Place Selected for the Grand Exposition—A Romantic Ending to a Divorce Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Centennial Commission held a final meeting this morning, Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, presiding in the absence of President Hawley. A resolution was adopted to request the Committee on Legislation to invite the Chinese Embassy to take part in the centennial exposition, and send representatives and specimens of Chinese products and industry. Resolutions were passed fixing the location of the exposition in Fairmount Park, and for the appointment of a Committee to prepare and report a system of classification, geographical and systematic.

Resolutions of thanks to the city authorities and citizens for the welcome of the Commission, were also reported. The Commission then adjourned to meet on the 22d of May next in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The celebrated divorce case of Dr. Kœcker and wife came to a romantic conclusion this morning by the parties compromising their difficulties and re-uniting. The counsel for the lady acknowledged that the witnesses who testified to the main charge against the husband—of his being at Newville, Pa., hotel with a young lady—were mistaken. Mrs. Kœcker became deranged on becoming convinced that her charge was unfounded, and she now remains in a critical condition.

TEXAS.

Two Thousand Cattle Stolen by Mexican Robbers—Governmental Protection Asked.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Brownsville despatch states that 2,000 cattle have been stolen from stock-raisers since the middle of February, and driven into Mexico, by organized bands of thieves on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The robbers come from Mexico, and say they are determined to clear the country, from the Rio Grande to the river Neuces, of Americans, by despoiling their property. At a mass meeting there, resolutions were adopted, stating that the frontier has been unprotected for years, and Government protection is asked, and that, unless protection is afforded, they will be compelled to organize for self-protection. The feeling is such that retaliatory invasion is very probable, if there is not a change of affairs soon on the border.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Lieutenant Walton, commandant at Fort Richardson, Texas, who arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Washington, reports that, on Thursday night last, at Perryville, fifty miles from the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, a desperado, name unknown, murdered a merchant, named Fisher, after robbing him of $600. The desperado was captured the following day by citizens.

Lieutenant Walton reports much lawlessness in that country, but respectable citizens are now determined to rid themselves of all outlaws in a summary manner if necessary.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Spiritual Marriage Declared Null by a San Francisco Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Captain Elisha Freeman was granted a divorce from Charlotte A. Freeman, to-day, in the Twelfth District Court, on the ground of fraud in procuring the marriage. Freeman alleges that previous to the marriage he was insane on spiritualism, and believed that he navigated his ship under the direction of the spirit of an old Spanish pirate. Visiting defendant, who claimed to be a clairvoyant and medium, to consult as to whether the spirits were genuine or not, he was assured that they were, and that in two days he would see at the foot of his bed the woman he must marry. Saw at the time predicted the medium himself, and, under the direction of the spirits, interpreted through her, married her, though against his will and judgment. On this showing a divorce was granted. Freeman is wealthy.

Saloon Affray at Winona, Minn.

WINONA, Minn., March 11.—A serious affray occurred in this city Saturday evening in the saloon of William Reuss, on Second street, between C. G. Mullen and Robert George, two well-known grain merchants, in which Robert George was struck in the back of the head with a billiard cue, breaking the skull and laying open two arteries; also cut on the top of the head, each wound three inches in length. George's life is despaired of. Mr. Mullen was arrested, but released on giving heavy bonds for his appearance on Monday next. The case has excited considerable attention.

A Whole Family of "Setters"

In Rhode Island lately a farmer was tugging away with all his might and main at a barrel of apples, which he was endeavoring to get up the cellar stairs, and calling at the top of his lungs for one of the boys to lend him a hand, but in vain. When he had, after an infinite amount of sweating and snuffing, accomplished the task, and just when they were not needed, of course, the "boys" made their appearance.

"Where have you been, and what have you been about, I'd like to know, that you did not hear me call?" inquired the farmer in an angry tone, and addressing the eldest.

"Out in the shop, settin' the saw," replied the youth.

"And you, Dick?"

"Out in the barn, settin' the hen."

"And you, sir?"

"Up in granny's room, settin' the clock."

"And you, young man?"

"Up in the garret, settin' the trap."

"And now Master Fred, where were you, and what were you settin'?" asked the old farmer of the youngest progeny, the asperity of his temper being somewhat softened by this amusing category of answers. "Come, let's hear."

"Out on the doorstep, settin' still!" replied the young hopeful seriously.

"A remarkable set, I must confess," added the amused sire, dispersing the grinning group with a wave of his hand.

The Canadian Surveyors.

The Duluth *Tribune* contains the following information concerning the Canadian surveying party, which were for some time supposed to be entirely lost: "Some two weeks since, rumors, based upon information received from Indiana, reached this city of the probable loss of the party of Canadian surveyors, which left Duluth in small boats on Jan 16, for Fort William. We are glad to announce that the rumors are now contradicted by a letter received in this city from one of the *attaches* of the party, which announces the safe arrival of the expedition at Thunder Bay, where wagons were awaiting to carry them to Napigon, where their surveys for the Central Pacific Road begin. They made within thirty-eight miles of Thunder Bay in the boats, and then walked the remainder of the distance."

—Edinburgh was built by the Anglo Saxons, about the year 860. The city of Dublin is older, for it is on record that the walls were built about the year [illegible].

WISCONSIN.

Work Done by the Legislature—the Question of Adjournment.

Temperance and Congressional Apportionment Bills.

Limitation of Municipal Debt—The Tariff Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.

The time first proposed for the adjournment of the present session of the Wisconsin Legislature, March 5, is past; the Senate has extended the time which the Assembly fixed, from the 15th to the 21st; and, when the resolution gets back to the Assembly, it will doubtless be amended by fixing a still later time,—for, with the interruption this week, which the meeting of the Republican Convention on Wednesday will cause, it is out of the question to dispose of the important matters pending in ten days. Hardly any of the laws made necessary by the Constitutional Amendment have yet been acted on; indeed, some of them have not been reported as yet, and several of those which have, have been recommitted. The general railroad incorporation, railroad aid, village charter, general incorporation for manufacturing and other purposes, and others of a similar character, about which there will be a wide variance of opinion, are yet to be considered, and, with other questions, will occupy a good deal of time; so that the March winds will nearly, if not quite, have ceased blowing before the Solons leave the Capitol. So far as their pay is concerned, it makes no difference, as they have a salary, of which, the longer they stay, the less they will have left; but the pay of the large number of employes accumulates, except in the time lost by the Saturday and Friday adjournments. Complaint can hardly be made that the Legislature has not kept steadily enough at work. The Senate, though holding five evening sessions, and often in session but a short time in the morning, has almost every day disposed of the business on its calendar. The Assembly has had long morning sessions, and, for nearly three weeks, had evening sessions also, spending often five or six hours a day in session, while the members of several Committees devoted three or four hours a day to Legislative labor. There have been but few set speeches made, but a great deal of time has been occupied in small talk,—debates about matters of little consequence,—when one member has his say, about so many more seeming to feel called on to rise and explain. The Assembly refused to pass a resolution limiting the length of speeches, as it was felt that there were several matters to come up on which speeches might shed light; but there is an increasing disposition to apply the previous question and the motion to table, so as to prevent suffocation with Legislative gas. The expectation of the advocates of the Constitutional Amendment inhibiting much local legislation, that it would expedite the passage of general laws, has not been realized, for fewer general laws have been passed than in the same time last year, though there are more than usual of those most dangerous of bills for general laws to meet special cases, the true intent and meaning of which is not always obvious.

THE WORK DONE.

The Assembly bills now number 506; Senate, 158, with Committees adding more daily. The number of general laws approved is 47, to 70 this time last year; private and local 37, to 254 last year; memorials to Congress 17, an uncommon number; joint resolutions, 9; appropriations, 10. Among the appropriations are included most of those for the State institutions, only one or two remaining unprovided for. There is $87,200 for the Insane Hospital here, $58,903 for the State Prison, $57,949 for the Deaf and Dumb, $33,450 for the Industrial Reform School, $20,000 for the Blind, $40,000 for an iron and stone fence around the Capitol Park, to replace the unsightly board fence 25 years old,—only part of it to be built or paid for this year, and plans for which are advertised for to-day. The Assembly has been able to get into Committee of the Whole but twice in a week, and was a week in effecting a disposition of one such Committee's report. It keeps a large general file on hand. Several matters of importance have been disposed of in the last ten days.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Assembly bill No. 7, to make liquor-sellers responsible for damages from drunkenness, whose passage by the Assembly, by a vote of 56 to 39, was noted in my last, has occupied the Senate at two or three sessions since. Two reports,—a majority arguing in favor, a minority against,—were presented, Thursday morning, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the bill; and a motion to suspend the rules to take it up was lost by a tie vote,—16 to 16. At that day's evening session it was reached in due course of business, and discussed at some length,—eloquent speeches in its favor being made by Senators Williams, of Rock; Irish, of St. Croix; and Little, of Iowa, the latter, as a Cornish Englishman, protesting against the assertion that the foreign-born element was all opposed to it, and it being asserted by others that the Irish Catholics, led by their priests, were largely in favor of it. Messrs. Schmidt and Wagner bitterly opposed the bill, in speeches, the style and argument of which were very peculiar. A motion was made by Senator Cameron to amend the bill, so as to make the law's taking effect in June contingent on an affirmative vote of the people at the spring election. This Senator Clark proposed to amend, so as to submit the question at the fall election. Though debate lasted till 11 o'clock, no vote was taken that night. Next day the debate was resumed, and another amendment offered, that the provisions of the act should not apply in the case of sales of wine by the bottle or any larger quantities, when sold by the persons who made the same from grapes grown in their own vineyard; which was advocated by Senators Quimby, in whose district, Sauk County, there are several large vineyards. Several Senators expressed themselves briefly; among others, Senator Davis, who regarded a misnomer to call it a Temperance bill, when it was rather one to make saloons respectable. Finally, some Senators suggesting that they could not vote for the bill without amendment, it was postponed to Tuesday, the 12th. No test vote has been had, but its friends are hopeful of its passage. The submission clause is almost sure to be defeated, through the disagreement about time. There is some speculation, in view of the close vote, about Lieutenant Governor Pettit's course in case of a tie vote, in view of the fact that he is a malster, and, as such, was considerably cut by Temperance Republicans last fall. The Democrats are trying to make opposition to the bill a party test; but some Senators, as did some Assemblymen, refuse to be thus bound.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

This question has been finally settled by the adoption of the plan for dividing the State into Congressional Districts reported by the Committee. The ill-timed tirade against the apportionment, amended from the shape in which it was when the speech was written some days before delivery, had the effect of uniting all the Republican Senators in its favor, and the bill passed the Senate by a party vote of 22 to 8. In the Assembly, there was quite a skirmish when the bill came up,—carried on, however, entirely by voting, without a word of speechifying. Mr. A. J. Turner, of the Portage *Register*, and compiler of the Legislative Manual, who thought he could decidedly improve on the Committee's plan, came down and mixed in Wednesday evening, when the bill came up for consideration, undertaking to substitute another plan, which would have given the Democrats three districts. He had the co-operation of nearly all the Democrats, and six or eight Republicans. He selected rather a slow man to offer the amendment, however, and he failed to offer it before the motion was put on ordering the Senate bill to a third reading, which carried by a vote of 43 to 41. That vote was presently reconsidered,—45 to 44,—and the substitute offered, constituting the districts of the following counties:

First—Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington.

Second—Waukesha, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Rock.

Third—Dodge, Dane, and Jefferson.

Fourth—Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Richland, and Crawford.

Fifth—Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, and Green Lake.

Sixth—Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Shawano, and Oconto.

Seventh—Columbia, Sauk, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Waushara, Portage, Wood, and Marathon.

Eighth—Vernon, LaCrosse, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Clark, Chippewa, Dunn, Barron, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Burnet, Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas.

This was adopted, 46 to 44, a call of the House had, the vote reconsidered, and the substitute lost, 43 to 49,—only six Republicans voting for it,—and the Senate bill adopted, 50 to 41, constituting new districts of the following counties:

First—Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Waukesha.

Second—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, and Sauk.

Third—Crawford, Green, Grant, Lafayette, Iowa, and Richland.

Fourth—Ozaukee, Milwaukee, and Washington.

Fifth—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc.

Sixth—Green Lake, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, and Wapaca.

Seventh—Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix.

Eighth—Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Burnett, Polk, Barron, Dunn, Chippewa, Marathon, Shawano, Wood, Portage, Oconto, Adams, Juneau, and Marquette.

LIMITING MUNICIPAL DEBT.

There was a sharp debate, lasting two days, in the Senate, on a proposition to add to Section 3 of Article 11 of the Constitution the following:

> No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.
>
> Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness, as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

The Judiciary Committee offered the following substitute:

> No city shall borrow money, contract debt, or loan its credit for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding, in the aggregate, 5 per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, as fixed by the last previous assessment of such property for State taxation.
>
> No village, town, or county shall borrow money, contract debt, or loan its credit for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding in the aggregate 10 per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, as fixed by the last previous assessment of such property by State taxation. If the county in which such village or town be situated shall have contracted debt or loaned its credit, the proportionate rate of such indebtedness to the value of the taxable property of such county, fixed as aforesaid, shall be deducted from the rate limited above for village or town indebtedness.
>
> No county, city, town or village shall contract debt until it shall have provided for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal, which provision shall be part of the contract of indebtedness.
>
> Such principal shall be payable not exceeding twenty years after contracting the debt, except in case of cities, the debts of which shall be payable not exceeding forty years after contracting the same.
>
> This section shall not be construed to relate to indebtedness for current expenses, payable within twelve months.

The Hon. Daniel Hall, of Watertown, Speaker of the Assembly, and author of the amendment, made an eloquent speech in its favor, rather highly colored by the experiences of his own city, which is encumbered by railroad debt to the extent of nearly two-thirds of its valuation. Winfield Smith, of Milwaukee, and others, argued on the same side; and Mr. Winkler and others opposed it, on the ground that the last "Constitutional" the State had taken was proving rather deleterious; that the limit fixed was too low, and, in many emergencies, would be found most injuriously hampering municipalities. Finally, the judiciary substitute, after being somewhat amended, was rejected, and the original proposition was adopted by a vote of 51 to 31,—the affirmative just enough to comply with the constitutional requirement of a majority of members elect to carry it. It is instructive to remark that half a dozen amendments, some of them very important, were hastily voted on in half an hour after the regular dinner-time, when members were impatient to get away. It is held by some that the amendment will allow 15 per cent debt to a village,—5 for it, 5 for town, and 5 for county. Others construe more strictly.

THE TARIFF.

One forenoon was devoted to a discussion of the Tariff, brought up by a resolution something like which is annually offered by Mr. Maxon, a Free Trader, of Washington County, as follows:

> WHEREAS, The maintenance of an average duty of 47 per cent, as under the existing tariff, upon all dutable imports, is excessive, and opposed to the highest interest of civilization; that its bounties go to the capitalists, and are not shared by labor, which finds its cost of living increased more than its wages; that it taxes the West for the benefit of the East, and compels the people to pay more for protection than for revenue; therefore,
>
> *Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Wisconsin*, That any duties levied upon imports, which tax one section of the country for the benefit of the other, or protect one class of citizens at the expense of others, imposes an unjust system of taxation; that a tariff levied for any purpose other than revenue necessary to meet the wants of the Government, is unauthorized by the Federal Constitution.

To this the Committee on Federal Relations offered the following substitute, agreed on by the Republicans in caucus:

> *Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring*, That the primary object of all tariff laws is, and always should be, to raise revenues, and that we, therefore, approve the reductions of import duties which have been from time to time made by Congress since the close of the war, as the financial condition of the country has improved; and we believe that the prosperous state of our National finances warrants further reduction in these duties and an increase of the free list, and that a modification of the tariff laws, which will reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, with due regard for the interests of all classes of the people and all sections of the country, and to the distinction between the luxuries and the necessities of life, would promote the best interests of the country.

Mr. Maxon moved to add to the substitute:

> And that a tariff for any other purpose than revenue necessary to meet the wants of the Government imposes an unjust system of taxation, and is unauthorized by the Federal Constitution.

This was rejected by a vote of 40 to 47—four Republicans voting for it. The Committee's substitute was then adopted by a party vote of 49 to 36.

MERE MENTION.

How, after a lengthy debate, a resolution endorsing Sumner's proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, limiting Presidents to one term, was, in the Assembly, ratified by a vote of 49 to 38—five Republicans voting no; how the bill repealing the Registry law was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 56 to 35, in the Assembly; how the Assembly has voted to call a Constitutional Convention; how it ran against a snag in Beef Slough, on the lower waters of the Chippewa, whose Dells have given so much trouble, the snag being covered by the innocent title of a bill "to define certain powers and privileges," about conferring which a Committee has been investigating several days; how the Senate has voted to pay $3,000 to a Minnesota man convicted and imprisoned for horse-stealing, but pardoned out because believed to be innocent,—the principle of which, if carried out, would bankrupt the State,—I can only briefly mention; while, on several other matters which might prolong this letter, there is neither time nor space to write.

PLUS.

An Indignant Wife.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

There was a little "episode" at Wild's Opera-House last night, that had not been previously advertised. It was one of those impromptu affairs that sometimes occur in households not well regulated. It was a bit of play in one act, in which a husband, a woman of the town, and an indignant wife appeared. The scene opened with the appearance of the town woman and the husband. They took a seat in the orchestra and the husband made himself particularly agreeable. Things went on swimmingly, and the husband doubtless thought all was well—but he hadn't looked behind him. If he had done so he could have seen a tall, well-dressed lady enter the Opera House and carefully scrutinize himself and companion. One or two glances seemed to satisfy her perfectly, and then she deliberately walked down the centre aisle and stood before the loving couple. About 600 ladies and gentlemen turned their eyes from the actors on the stage, and fastened them on the towering form of the indignant woman, and waited. They were not obliged to wait long. The storm burst.

Wife—"Ain't you ashamed of yourself, sir?"

Husband—"Sit—sit—sit—down, my dear!"

Wife—"Sit down beside you and that thing there?"

Husband—"Don't talk so loud! You see they all hear you. Now don't!"

Wife—"I hope they will all hear (and she talked louder). You are a pretty thing to be there with that mean thing beside you, and your two children half-starved at home. Just let me get at her a moment!"

And the wife did get at her, and slapped her in the face with her glove, and then turning to her husband:

"Now I want you to go home with me, sir, and if you don't I'll expose you before the whole house. Do you hear, sir?"

The husband evidently heard, for he tremblingly arose, put on his hat and followed his wife out of the hall, while the audience cheered his brave wife. At the door he tried to avoid her, but she collared him, and again the audience cheered. It is to be hoped she led him home a wiser, if not a better, man.

What Happened to a Sweet Young Creature at Decatur.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet.

On Tuesday evening, about dark, a bright-eyed girl of 18, handsome, and apparently intelligent, stopped at one of our second-class hotels. She told the landlord that she had but little money, and wished to stop with him a few days. The good-natured landlord told her that that was all right—that he would hold her trunk as security for all deficiency in his regular charges for his board. Nothing more was said until this morning, when the girl informed him that she wished to go to St. Louis, and asked, with tears in her eyes, for her trunk and the loan of $10. This the landlord refused at the time to comply with, but demanded about $4 due him on board. She said she had no money; that her trunk contained valuables that she could not dispose of in Decatur, and promised him a quick remittance as soon as she arrived in St. Louis. Everything was arranged for her departure—the $10 furnished her, but, as she was getting upon the St. Louis train, an officer from Cairo, with documents in his pocket, laid his hand upon her shoulder, and said: "You are arrested—my prisoner." Before she could make things satisfactory to the officer, the train left the depot, with the young lady in charge of the Cairo officer. She was brought before one of the Justices of the Peace—her trunk broken open and contents examined. It was found to contain a lot of burglar tools, four changes of suits and masks, and about $500 in counterfeit money. Upon a more full investigation and upon a close examination in a private room, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the woman was a man; and that too, of a very respectable family of Memphis, Tenn. He had so disguised himself with false curls, chignon, paint, etc., as almost impossible to tell him from the feminine sex. He was handed over to Marshal Wilson, of Cairo, and will go hence to Memphis, where a full investigation of crimes preferred against him will be fully investigated.

—A fashion-reporter describes some of the toilets at a recent party at Cheyenne: "The belle of the evening was Miss W. She dressed faultlessly in a linsey-woolsey of the palest shade of *cafe au lait*, cut *en train* and trimmed with Chicago relics. Miss H. wore a polonaise made of blue jeans, postilioned in the back, cut *vis-a-vis* with a *de trop* bias, and gored in the most sanguinary manner."

KANSAS.

The Late Bribery Investigation.

Some Observations on Senator Caldwell's Reply Thereto.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 8.

A few days ago, the telegraph informed us that Mr. Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, took occasion to rise to explain the report which has gained currency throughout the country in relation to certain little "irregularities" which are alleged to have attended his election to the seat he now occupies; and, according to the report, he said:

> He had not yet seen the testimony on which was based the report which newspapers alleged to have been made by the Committee of the Kansas Legislature concerning the charges of corruption in the election of Senators in 1867 and 1871; but he had positive assurance that no attempt has been made to prove that any member of the Legislature had been bribed to vote for him. The whole proceeding was instigated by malice and designed for a political purpose. The State Senate had refused to send the report to Washington, and the House had declined to ask the United States Senate for an investigation; but his character was assailed. He would not stand upon forms. He shrank from no scrutiny; he hurled back the charges against him with scorn and indignation. At some future time he would expose the outrage as it deserved. In the meantime he asked a suspension of the judgment of the Senate.

In order to appreciate the honorable gentleman's remarks to the fullest degree, it is necessary for the reader to have powers of imagination strong enough to picture Charles Sumner rising in his place in the Senate and stammering through such a slipshod, shuffling apology to the public as that quoted above.

He has not seen the report, and does not know that there has been an investigation into the circumstances attending his election by the Legislature of Kansas; yet he has read about it in the papers, and thinks likely there has been something of the kind going on; but he has *positive* assurances that no attempt was made to *prove* that any member of the Legislature had been bribed to vote for him! That is to say, "As long as they don't try to prove any bribery, I'm all right." But if, when the matter comes to be investigated by the Senate, there should be an "attempt to prove" it, what then? Those who have read the bold and straightforward report which the Senator has not seen, but has heard of through the newspapers, and which he touches with so much diffidence and reluctance; those who have read the sweeping charges of bribery and corruption which are therein so freely and fearlessly preferred against the honorable Senator,—will be inclined to think that, when an attempt is made to prove these things, trouble will ensue to the new Senator from Kansas; while the air of bravado which he assumed when the pressure of public indignation compelled him to take cognizance of the affair will strengthen rather than weaken this conviction.

The whole proceeding (the investigation by the Legislature), he says, was instigated by malice, and designed for political purposes. In view of all the circumstances attending the investigation, this statement by the Senator is rather remarkable. A large number of his personal friends are said to have been members of the Legislature; the political party to which the Senator belongs had an overwhelming majority in that body; three-fourths of the State Senators were men who voted for him a year ago; and, in the Joint Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against him, of the eight men composing it, *seven* were his political friends; and yet the report is signed by *every member* of the Committee! That his political friends are actuated by malice, to kill him off, for political purposes, is certainly very extraordinary. A man would needs be fearfully and wonderfully bad, to give occasion to such a political anomaly.

But this is not all. The Senator goes farther, and makes a statement which is not borne out by the record: He says the State Senate refused to send the report to Washington. This statement is deficient in the very essential qualification of truth, and, without a doubt, the gentleman knew it when he made it; for it is not at all probable that he would be *mistaken* in regard to the proceedings had in the Legislature of his State, in a matter so vitally interesting to himself. It is true that an effort was made by Mr. Caldwell's friends in the State Senate to suppress the report, but it is not true that the effort was successful. The State Senate was composed, as we have before stated, of men three-fourths of whom voted for Mr. Caldwell, and some of whom seem to be under a cloud almost as dense as that which surrounds the gentleman who was elected by their votes. This body did, at first, refuse to concur in the resolution of the House, to send the report to Washington, in the hope of smothering it; but their action called forth such a unanimous and forcible expression of condemnation from the press and people of the entire State, that they were compelled, through fear of the outraged public sentiment, to recede from their position, and give a reluctant consent to the resolution. This body showed a very strong disposition to strangle the investigation in its incipiency, and, according to the statements of all the Kansas newspapers, its Committee exhibited an unmistakable desire, throughout the progress of the investigation, to shield Mr. Caldwell and suppress the truth; but the glaring and notorious character of the frauds perpetrated, and the settled determination of an outraged people to ferret out and expose the guilty, made a power against which the Senate was not able to stand.

The friends of Mr. Caldwell, in and out of the Legislature, fought the investigation at every step,—fought it with the energy of desperation,—and this fact, more than any other, inclines the public to believe that the charges are founded in truth. Were the damaging allegations against the Senator untrue, and born of malice, as he alleges, his nearest friends would be the first to demand that the witnesses be called. An innocent man asks no better vindication than that which comes from the elimination of the truth, and he courts the fullest investigation. But a very different policy has been pursued by the friends of the accused in this case. They opposed the investigation at every step; they exhausted their knowledge of parliamentary tactics to "kill it off" in the beginning; they used their best endeavors to elicit a "whitewashing" report from the Committee, and endeavored, by getting up a smoke over Ross, Clarke, and others, to obscure the fire in the matter of Caldwell; they caused the most important witnesses to be spirited away from the State; they resorted to every trick their inventive genius could devise to suppress the report after it was prepared; and now, after the people have thus far triumphed over the mercenary element, it is currently believed in Kansas that, despite the most careful vigils of the Governor and other State officials, important portions of the testimony have been stolen or mutilated since the report was submitted! Is this the part of innocence? Such actions, while they might not conclusively establish a man's guilt, are altogether the wrong kind of circumstantial evidence upon which to ask the country to base a verdict of "not guilty." If there should be found no word of positive evidence in all the testimony obtained by the Committee, these circumstances which attended the investigation are sufficiently suspicious to convince the people, if not the United States Senate, that the charges of bribery and corruption against Mr. Caldwell are not wholly the emanations of malice,—"originated by Caldwell's political friends for politilal purposes"! But the members of the Committee who took the testimony, and who ought to know what it is and what it proves, express themselves in very plain and explicit terms in regard to its purport, and in their report say:

> From all the testimony, your Committee find that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election in 1871 to the United States Senate from the State of Kansas.

In view of all the facts of the case, the honest masses of the country will be slow to accept the statement of Senator Caldwell, that this whole proceeding in the Kansas Legislature was the work of malice.

A Business Cripple.

William W. Hawthorn died at his residence in Millsboro, Washington County, Pa., on the 18th ult., aged about 75 years. At the age of 13 he was afflicted with rheumatism, which deprived him of the use of both legs and also his right arm. His feet were drawn up against his thighs, and his right arm and hand contorted into everything but a natural position. The flesh on these limbs gradually shriveled away, while his head and body continued to grow into all the proportions of a well-developed man. For the purposes of locomotion, he was placed in a box in which, constantly lying on his back, he attended to all kinds of business for *sixty years*. He acquired a common English education, and taught school for a number of years, and at the time of his death he was serving his seventh term as a Justice of the Peace, having acted in that capacity for nearly thirty-five years. He used the pen with his left hand, and wrote a very accurate and legible hand. In 1853 he was awarded a contract for carrying the United States mail on the route between Pittsburgh and Waynesburgh, and also on another route he was awarded the contract a second term. He superintended the whole business himself, frequently driving in a one-horse spring wagon to Pittsburgh, Washington, and Waynesburgh, with only a small boy for company. At the age of 23 or 25 he eloped with a Miss Wilson, and was married without the consent of her friends, but she being of suitable age for matrimony, no trouble ensued. His wife proved to be a valuable helpmate for a man in his peculiar situation, and as time sped away she bore him twelve or thirteen children. He possessed an iron will, and almost an iron constitution, and by dint of indomitable energy and economy, he accumulated quite a respectable amount of property. Compelled, as he was, to remain continually in a recumbent posture, he wrote with his paper on a small board placed across his breast; and by the necessary habit of keeping his head raised upward and forward, the muscles of his neck acquired sufficient strength to enable him to hold his head in that situation for hours without apparent fatigue.

THE GYPSY PARLIAMENT.

Grand Septennial Gathering of Vagabonds from the Uttermost Parts of the Earth.

Stuttgardt, Germany, (Jan. 28) Correspondence of the Buffalo Courier.

In the quaint and lonely little town of Caunstadt, four miles from here, there assembles next week the septennial parliament of the vagabonds of the world—that nation without a country, the people of Romany Rye. I drove down there to-day, and had a short interview with the King, Joseph Reinhardt, old, blind, and 85. I had intended to have left for Dresden on Monday, but will now defer my departure for a week, to witness one of the rarest sights in Christendom, as surely this meeting of the Bohemian Senate must be. What can they have to talk about? No legislation against vagrancy, surely,—no statutes against poaching will be enacted. I tried to ask old Joseph, but his familiar, a woman hard of visage and lean of limb (which she seemed to have no scruples about showing), curtly said if I was of them I would know; and a broad piece of silver was wasted in trying to start her tongue talking of themselves.

Who are these Gypsies, or Egyptians, is a problem. Like Egypt of old, they have a "place in history;" but, unlike her, they form no connecting link sufficient to fill a student with enough enthusiasm to trace their rise. Occult, mysterious, inscrutable to historians and statesmen, infinitely perplexing to magistrate and policeman, they are the crux of ethnologists and the despair of religious missionaries. We are told that they are the remnant of some Aryan tribe, some low caste sect from India, but where do we find their prototype? The question is not so much whether they are Indians, as ethnologists say, or Egptians, as they claim—true descendants of Rameses. They are the real human fly in amber, and the conundrum is, how did they get there?

It is but four centuries ago that a band of three hundred, the first ever mentioned by historian or chronicler—ragged, dirty, and larcenous, appeared on the banks of the Elbe, bringing to the people of the Hanse towns strong letters of recommendation (afterward found to be forged) from the Emperor Sigismund. They gave out that they were doomed to wander up and down on the face of the earth as a punishment for having apostatized from Christianity to paganism, and the simple-faithed, credulous, kind-hearted villagers treated them at first with much tenderness and compassion; but the hospitality was abused; every portable was stolen, patience ceased to be a virtue, and charity godliness, so the majority were hanged, and the remainder literally "pulled up their stakes" and left. In Saxony and Switzerland they fared worse. Michael, Duke of Egypt, their leader, with the remnant of the band, journeyed into Bavaria and attempted to play a new dodge; that they they had been crowded out of Asia Minor by the Turks, only to find that one may go farther and fare worse.

But for all their persecutions they throve apace, multiplying like sheep, and the Grand Chosroe flourished from generation to generation. Kings of Galilee and Dukes of Egypt defied extinction, and a new Emperor of Tunis (as the King of them all was called), was always found ready to occupy the throne of his predecessor broken on the wheel. By the multitude regarded as sorcerers and wizzards, by magistrates as vagabonds and thieves, Malthusian doctrines were practiced upon them without a murmur from priest, prince or peasant. Charles V. banished them from the low countries, forbidding them to return under pain of death. In 1545 a Bohemian was condemned by the Court of Utrecht to be scourged till the blood came, to have his nostrils torn with hot pinchers, and to be expelled from the territory of the province; yet the poor wretch made his appearance soon afterward on the frontier, entreating that he might be hanged—a request which was forthwith granted. Burning alive was the punishment meted out to recalcitrant gypsy women. Tyey were not looked upon as human beings, and it is a matter of authentic record that one of the petty sovereigns in Germany, when out hunting on one occasion, set his hounds to run down a gypsy whom he found in a wood nursing a baby.

As for Spain, the Holy Inquisition made the peninsula for two hundred years one vast terrestial inferno for the Guitanos. The Azuceda of fiction was but a type of thousands of actual martyrs; and a group of gypsies to be burnt, whipped, or branded, was a standing dish at every *auto da fe*. Yet Spain never ceased to swarm with them. From the time they first entered France in 1422, calling themselves Saracens, down to 1786, when the laws against them were repealed, they were hunted remorselessly and increased in a corresponding ratio, but since then they have been steadily decreasing, and on Friday next Duke Peter will represent less than four hundred. The scourge, the gibbet, and the fagot were powerless; but education, the scientific development of quackery, and the mathematical precision of humbug is slowly but surely starving them.

The old librarian of Stuttgart's noble collection—my host during my stay here—returned with me from Cann, and told me many stories of this veritable kaiser of thieves, whom he had known for many years, promising to take me down and give me a formal introduction to his majesty. But he warned me if I wanted to get information of himself or his people I had better talk to the statue in front of the town hall rather than him. However, I propose to try it.

A STUPENDOUS HOAX.

A Remarkable Story Circulating in New Zealand.

From the New York Times.

If the people of New Zealand place any reliance upon the reports spread before them in their newspapers, they are not likely to have a very exalted opinion of the American nation. In the Auckland *Herald*, received by the last mail, we find the startling announcement that a single individual, named Brown, had performed the extraordinary feat of poisoning to death all the inhabitants—1,200—of the "township of Weepawha, Kentucky State." Mr. Brown, it seems, had succeeded in amassing a good deal of money as a miner, and went to Weepawha for the purpose of entering upon a new life. Shortly after arriving, he became acquainted with the daughter of a Judge, and in due time made a proposition of marriage, which was indignantly repelled by the father. At this slight, "all the evil in his nature rose to the surface," and he resolved to wash away the insult in the blood of the entire population. With this dark purpose in view, he repaired to a neighboring city and secured a bag of arsenic, large enough to poison 10,000 people. His next move was to the lake from which the Weepawha's drew their supply of water. There he deposited "his deadly burden," in such a way that it would be sure to flow with the current to the reservoir. While engaged in this absorbing occupation, Brown was surprised by the sudden appearance of the head-waiter of the "Stuyveysant Hotel," the principal place of resort in Weepawha, but to despatch him with a "huge knife" was only the work of a moment. In a few days afterward, "a postman from Vermont" went to Weepawha, with letters for Major Ephraim Biggs, the hotel-keeper, whose dead body he found stretched across the threshold of the front door. At this sight we are told that he became alarmed, and cried murder at the top of his voice. However, after waiting several minutes without hearing a response, he rushed from house to house, and soon discovered that the people were all dead! Now comes a part of the narrative without which the greatest simpleton could not be induced to believe it. While galloping away from the town, the postman discovered the unfortunate waiter lying in a pool of blood on the border of the lake. By the application of cold water he restored him to consciousness sufficiently to enable him to relate what he had seen Brown do with the poison. "Immediately afterward he fell back and died." The farmers from the surrounding country were then collected together, and in a twinkling Brown was traced to a hiding-place close by, where they "prevailed upon him" to make a full and complete confession of his terrible crime. By way of absolution, they then strung him up to a tree as a warning to all would-be poisoners in the future. This work done, the farmers collected the bodies of the ill-fated 1,200, and buried them in one grave, so that they might be able to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful deed by erecting a mausoleum upon the spot. To those who have been in the habit of reading the news of the day, it will scarcely be necessary to say that the foregoing details have no foundation whatever in fact, although the Auckland *Herald* very modestly credits them to the Milwaukee *Independent*, a journal which, we are assured, has never existed outside the brain of the unprincipled individual with whom this extraordinary hoax originated.

How Leap Year was Kept in New Orleans

A correspondent writes from New Orleans: It is remarkable how the ladies keep Leap Year here. The usual form is gone through with on the streets as well as in the parlor. On Saturday I attended the matinee at the new Varieties Theatre, and was much amused with the witty freaks of the ladies. Several who had invited gentlemen to accompany them stepped up to the ticket office, purchased tickets, offered their arm to their company, and seated them in their proper places. Then when there proper places. Then when there was anything really pleasing enacted, the performer received the acknowledgment of his appreciation by the clapping of fair hands. The performance over, the lady again offered her arm, and after a promenade along Canal street, the usual courtesy would be extended by the lady paying the fare in the street cars. The other evening, in one of the Barrone street cars, just about the time there is a great rush and the cars crowded, an elderly gentleman entered the car. Every seat was occupied, and as he turned to leave, a lady left her seat, and taking the venerable gentleman by the arm said in a low, sweet voice: "Pray, be seated, sir; take my place." As he was about to decline, she said: "No, sir, I insist upon your taking it. This is leap year, you know." This little action caused many a compliment to pass from the lips of the male passengers.

BUDDHA.

Lecture by Colonel T. W. Higginson.

The Character of Buddha—His Conversion—His Teachings—His Effect on the World—How His Followers Keep His Birthday.

Boston (March 2) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The good audience which came together this afternoon at Horticultural Hall to listen to Colonel Higginson's eloquent discourse on "The Character of Buddha" was but another proof of the general and increasing interest to know something of the great religion whose influence in the East has been almost as remarkable as that of Christianity in the West.

It has often been questioned which type of character is the more noble in a reformer,—to step up or to step down; to overcome the drawbacks of an humble earthly position, or to set aside the temptations of a higher one; for a carpenter's son to enthrone himself in influence above Kings; or for a King's son to renounce his throne, adopt the garb and the life of a beggar, and thus at last overthrow all caste, and make that despised yellow robe the highest of religious symbols. It is remarkable that the two types should be so distinctly represented in the two founders of the two great religions of the world. These two vast faiths now rule respectively the Eastern and Western Worlds. Each comprises from a third to a fourth of the human race. Each broke the bondage of an earlier and narrower religion. Each showed missionary zeal; each taught love and forgiveness; each set forth the equality of all ranks and conditions before the Eternal Law. The founder of the one came forth from a carpenter's shop in a despised city; the founder of the other stepped down from a throne, and spent his life as a beggar. In the province of Hindostan, now called Bahar and formerly Magalha, there remain, cut in stone, the edicts of King Asoka, the first great Buddhist King—the Constantine of Buddhism, whose rule is known to have begun about 225 years before our own era. From these records, whose carving in eternal stone could not be falsified, we learn what were the wise and gentle teachings of Buddha. Beside these, there is a Buddhist literature of almost appalling magnitude; books which record Buddha's life and doctrines. Some of the Buddhist religious houses have 70,000 volumes; the Chinese canon includes 5,586 volumes; the Siamese, 3,683; and even the catalogue of modern European books relating to Buddhism includes nearly a thousand titles. The English Buddhist literature multiplies so fast that the three latest translations seem really to throw more light on the actual teachings of Buddha than did all their predecessors. These three are Max Muller's translation of the Dhammapanda, or "Path of Virtue," just reprinted in New York; Alabaster's "Wheel of the Law" (London, 1871), and Beal's "Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese" (alto London, 1871). Bishop Bigandet's "Life of Buddha," from Burmese sources, also a very valuable book, was printed at Rangoon in 1866.

The story of Buddha's early life and conversion has been many times told. The date of his birth seems to have been about 557 B. C., and the ordinary estimate gives 80 years as the duration of his life. His real name was Gautama, or Sakya-Muni, as you please to select between two family names; he was also called Siddartha, "he by whom the end is accomplished;" and, finally, he was called the Buddha, "the Enlightened," as Jesus is called the Christ. He was a King's son, reared in the midst of luxury. At 16 he was consecrated as Prince Royal, by the pouring of water on his head, and was married. He was reproached at this time by some of his relatives for too much self-indulgence, when he confounded them by requesting to be examined in the sciences as then studied, and by passing his examination. Much care was taken to keep from him all painful sights, on the principle of ignorance of sorrow is bliss; but one day he saw, when he was driving, an old man, for the first time in his life. When he understood that to this complexion must we all come at last, he began to think life was a burden and not a boon, and he went home sad of heart. Again, he saw a sick man suffering under some loathsome disease; and, on a third occasion, he saw a corpse. The profound impression each of the sights produced upon his mind made the King, his father, very anxious, and he caused an immense guard to be set round the palace to keep away all unpleasant objects. But they did not keep out a monk, or ascetic, whom one day the Prince saw walking in the grounds. From that moment he resolved to devote himself to a religious life. He had himself driven about to all the places wherein he had formerly sought his pleasures. Silently he was taking leave of them. News was brought to him that the Princess, his wife, had borne him a son. "That is a new and strong tie for me to break," was his comment. In the night, before he left the palace, he went to the apartments of his wife. The young mother lay asleep, her arm over the head of her child. "In order to see my child," thought the Prince, "I must remove the mother's arm; both will awake, and my resolution will vanish." So he turned away from the threshhold, shut the door, and left the palace. He would not even look back on it, as he rode away into the open country. By his servant, he sent back his horse and his garments, putting on, from that time, the dress of a recluse; and refusing all fare better than the coarse food ordinarily given to beggars. He was not yet free, however, from the yoke of that great Brahminical Church in which he had been reared. He went to a great Brahmin teacher, learned what he taught, and went away disappointed. He sought another with the same result. With five of his fellow-students he tried a life of asceticism, with severe penances. After six years he renounced this life so utterly that his fellow-students lost faith in him as a reprobate. It was the turning point of his life, and at this time the great central principles which Buddhists call the "Four Great Truths," or "The Wheel of Law," were revealed to him. The first great truth is the evidence of pain. The second is the source of pain,—unregulated desires. The third is the destruction of pain, or the control of these desires. The fourth is the means to destroy pain, that is, virtue. The Law of Buddha is said to revolve incessantly in this endless wheel, always presenting successively these four points to the contemplation of the faithful.

When these great truths were revealed to Gautama, the perfect science broke over him; he became the Buddha. Then "all the trees of ten thousand worlds shot out branches laden with fruits and flowers. The finest sorts of lilies bloomed spontaneously. The whole universe appeared like an immense garden covered with flowers. Rivers suspended their course; the blind recovered their sight; the deaf could hear, and the lame could walk freely." Then it was that the heart of Buddha acquired an unspeakable firmness, a perfect purity or exemption from all passions, an unalterable weakness and a strong feeling of tender compassion toward all beings. He began then to preach, but soon found that his work was not to be a religious one only, but a great social reform always. The great Oriental system of castes was against him, with its root in the established religion, and its ramifications reaching every act of life. For instance, the lowest of all castes, the Chandalas, were forced to live far from all dwellings of other men, to be executioners and grave-diggers, to wear the dress of condemned criminals, to eat only from broken vessels. The distinction was to endure eternally; and by no series of transmigrations could the soul of a Chandala be reborn into a higher state. It is almost impossible for us to conceive the social range which Buddha traversed when he stepped down from the palace and became a mendicant, and the companion of mendicants. If the religion in which he had been reared should in the end prove true, he had committed a crime so stupendous that he would become at his next transmigration only the vilest insect, and forfeit the benefit of good actions accumulated for millions of years. Death by public execution was nothing, shame nothing, torture nothing, compared to the temporal and spiritual danger incurred by him who disregarded caste. It was by disregarding it utterly, and at such hazard, that Buddha made war against it. Practically he ignored it, and received his disciples from all castes alike. Would women also be received? In the deep degradation of Oriental women's lives they hardly dared ask it; but it was asked, and they, too, were admitted as disciples. When Buddha, after long years, returned to his own country and visited his own palace, he found that his young wife had followed, step by step, all his progress; she had put on the yellow robe when he did; had reduced herself to the same simplicity of food and clothing. Wherever Buddhism has spread, it has elevated the condition of women; thus testifies Bishop Bigandet, and adds that their position in Burmah and Siam is one of almost complete equality with man; that they are men's companions and not their slaves. Mrs. Leonowens, who passed six years in the royal palace of Siam, and twelve in other Eastern countries, declares that the Buddhist women are superior to any other women of the East; are moral, modest, and self-devoted.

The character of this preaching of Buddha, which wrought results so wonderful, was here illustrated by numerous extracts; notably by several from "the 42 Sections," or "Verses," a Buddhist work carried to China soon after the beginning of our era, but which must previously have attained high authority in India, or it would not have been selected for translation into Chinese. In Section 7, Buddha said: "A man who foolishly did me wrong, I will return to him the protection of my ungrudging love; the more evil comes from him the more good shall go from me; the fragrance of these good actions always returning to me, the harm of the slanderous words returning to him." Again, Buddha said: "A man in the practice of religion, who exercises charity from a feeling of necessary observation, or from a feeling of partiality, does not obtain much merit." And yet again: "I regard the dignities of Kings and Princes as the dust-motes in the sunbeam; the value of gold and jewels as that of a broken platter; and the different expedients in religious practice as that of a mere raft to carry off the treasure." In a sermon of Buddha, translated from the Siamese by Henry Alabaster, he said: "Do not believe in traditions because they have been handed down for many generations and in many places. * * * Do not believe in guesses, that is, in assuming something at hap-hazard as a starting-point, drawing your conclusions from it; reckoning your two, and your three, and your four before you have fixed your number one. * * Do not believe in the truth of that to which you have become attached by habit, as every nation believes in the superiority of its own dress, and ornaments, and language. * * * Do not believe merely because you have heard; but when of your own consciousness you know a thing to be evil abstain from it. * * * The holy man must not be covetous, or foolish, or revengeful. He must desire for all living things the same happiness he desires for himself."

It is the general tradition that Buddha began to preach when 35 years old; that he preached forty-five years, and died at 80. During this period he went about doing good, reconciling strife, rebuking sin, and preaching his doctrines. He died at last in the arms of his disciples. When his death was approaching he called round him his followers and gave them a parting address, of which Bishop Bigandet says that "the greatest moralist, possessing the most consummate and perfect knowledge of human nature, could not lay down wiser regulations for setting on a firm and lasting foundation a great and mighty institution." That the books of his religion assert all the noblest maxims of human action is already certain. No form of religion has done so much for any Asiatic people as Buddhism has done; tried by the tests of practical results, it has nothing to fear. It is true that, as we read the books of this religion, we miss the ideal and poetic element so strong in the Brahminism against which it rebelled. To go to Buddhism from the Vedas, is to come from the mountains to the valleys; but after all, as Tennyson says, "Love is of the valley."

As to the foundater of the Buddhist faith, it is hard to see where in any tract of sublime virtue he falls short of the highest human example. Bishop Bigandet frankly compares him with Jesus Christ, and the violently antagonistic St. Hilaire says it must be owned that Buddha's life was spotless; that he was the perfect model of all the virtues he preached. It has been said by one of our foremost thinkers that every prophet has some one central word; that the word of Buddha is "renunciation," the word of Jesus "love." Perhaps, in this statement the truth is somewhat sacrificed to an antithesis, and it would be more just to say that Jesus preached love and renunciation; Buddha, renunciation and love. The age has passed when any one prophet can answer to all our needs; but they celebrate Buddha's birthday in the lands that hold his faith as if he were the only one. "Do you wish to see how I keep the birthday of my Buddha?" Mrs. Leonowens was asked by a friend of hers, high in rank among the women of Siam. "Come then to my home to-morrow." The Englishwomen went, and there, in beautiful gardens, arrayed as if for a festival, sat the noble lady and the numerous women of her household. They were all dressed in white and garlanded with flowers. A beautiful banquet awaited the guests. Presently the outer gates were thrown open, and other white-robed attendants came thronging in, each bringing some poor beggar-woman from the streets, to the number of a hundred. Each was seized by eager girls, disrobed of filthy clothing, bathed bodily in the bathing ponds of the garden, and then dressed in white clothing, put on by the hostess' own hand. The guests were then seated at table, waited upon with all the ceremonial due to the King; then to each one was given a little basket of mone, and they went forth from the celebration of their Christmas Day.

It is recorded that King Asoka (the first great Buddhist King before mentioned) devoted his best efforts for years to finding the body of Buddha. When by the aid of a priest, himself more than a 100 years old, he found the secret tomb, it is recorded that "on touching the bolt the door was suddenly opened, when to the great surprise of all present the lamps that had been lighted 218 years before were found burning and full of oil; the flowers were as fresh and beautiful as those in the gardens; the smell of the perfumes seemed to be even more exquisite than that of new ones." More than two thousand years have now passed, and we are opening this tomb again; the lights still burn, the flowers are still fresh, the perfume of that noble life yet remains, immortal.

Telegraphic Communication with Australia.

A telegraphic cable has been successfully laid between England and Australia, although as yet there are some four hundred miles of wire to be stretched through the inland Australian wilderness before messages can reach Melbourne. Since November, Port Darwin, in North Australia, has had the ocean cable landed there which connects it with Java, India, and the whole Western World. The line now runs from London to Gibraltar, from Gibraltar to Malta, and from Malta to Alexandria, by three lengths of cable under the sea; across the isthmus to Suez, then by cable again under the Red Sea to Aden, then by another length of cable from Aden to Bombay. The Australian message takes to the land again here, and crosses India by the Government lines to Madras. At Madras it is once more transferred to a submarine cable, and is carried to Singapore, touching at Penang. Up to this point, messages for China and Australia have followed the same route. Here they diverge, those for China being taken northward to Hong Kong, Amoy, or Shanghai, while the Australian message is transmitted by cable to Batavia and Java, where it is taken along the Dutch line to Banjoewangee, and from thence, by cable once more under the sea, to Port Darwin. The whole of the cables forming this enormous chain have been made and laid by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. Their contract included a coast line, which was to have been round the north side of the Australian continent, from Port Darwin to Burketown, whence lines exist to Cardwell, Rockhamton, Brisbane, and Sydney, uniting with the telegraph from Sydney to Melbourne and Adelaide, and with that from Melbourne to Launceston and Hobart Town. Opinions differ as to the precise date at which the land communications will be completed. Some say early in March; others say June or July.

State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Indiana.

The third annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Indiana will convene at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis, March 26, 1872.

Brethren of the association of Indiana, rally your force. Call a meeting of your members, and send as many delegates as you can to this Convention, and see if we can get deeper into the spirit of our work. And those not members who feel an interest in extending the borders of Christ's kingdom, by a hearty, zealous co-operation in a holy crusade against the abounding evils that exist among us, as well as those who desire to exalt Jesus Christ in their own hearts and lives, are invited to attend and take part in the exercises of the occasion. Ministers of all Evangelical Churches are invited to attend, and are urged to appoint two or three active Christian young men from their congregation and insist upon their attendance with them as delegates to the Convention.

The churches and the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis have been greatly blessed during the past year, and are now, many of them, enjoying a season of refreshing from the Lord; so their hearts are enlarged, and will give all who wish to attend the Convention a warm Christian welcome.

M. R. BARNARD,
Corresponding Member for Indiana.

Members and friends of the Association from Illinois are invited to attend.

A Little Too Fast.

A Portsmouth, N. H., man who hired a special train in Boston for $75 the other day, upon reaching Newberryport was joined by a clergyman and several ladies, who entered the car without invitation, apparently thinking it a regular train. The rightful tenant of the train said nothing, except to ask the ladies' permission to continue smoking. The minister was highly incensed thereat, and after reading a long homily on the evil effects of tobacco, branched off on the impoliteness to his "fellar men and wimming," in thus smoking in a public conveyance. The smoker said nothing, when the minister became enraged and started for the depot-master, who, on coming in, told the occupants of the car that it had been hired by the gentleman who was using the weed, and who could smoke, drink, chew, or stand on his head the whole journey, if he pleased, and if the people in the car did not like his style they could wait for the regular train, which was coming on behind. The dominie apologized amid the titters of the ladies.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN Antonio, Texas, Feb 1, 1872—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for transportation of army supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, on the following routes, viz: Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight. Details and requirements can be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois; the Deputy Quartermaster, St Louis, Missouri; the Depot Quartermaster, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at this office. A copy of the requirements, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

BIDS FOR STONEWORK

Will be received for Cleveland stone (front and rear) store 48 feet front; 5 stories. Specifications can be seen and proposals received until March 23, at office Estate of P. F. W. PECK, corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Ready-made portable buildings, suitable for families of moderate circumstances, mechanics and laborers. 25 per cent can be realized on the investment by purchasing and renting these cottages. Office, corner of Erie and North Clark-sts.

DON'T READ THIS.

You have no excuse for suffering from those [illegible] bunions, club or ingrowing nails when you can be relieved in five minutes without pain, by calling on [illegible] KENISON, at [illegible] Wabash-av., corner [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 11.

In the local money market business continues rather quiet, though it is apparent that the supply of loanable funds is gradually diminishing.

Exchange in this market was a little firmer to-day, and sold between banks at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The recent call for a statement, was evidently a surprise to the National Banks in all parts of the country, and found a large number of them "unprepared to receive callers," as the ladies say. The telegraph shows that a large number of banks in New York, and other cities, were below their legal reserve. The same was also true of three or four of the Chicago banks.

CITY RAILWAY STOCKS.

There has been a good deal of speculative activity in city railway stocks ever since the fire. That disaster, which was the means of largely depreciating nearly all other local stocks, was a benefit to the stocks of the South and West Side Companies. The populations of the South and West Divisions was increased by the entire population of the North Side being obliged to seek houses in those quarters. In addition to this, the fact that the streets in the burnt district are almost impassable on foot, has largely increased the receipts of the South and West Side roads. Shortly after the fire the receipts of the South Division Railway, for instance, were about $1,500 per day, while they were running ninety cars. This was an increase of about 20 per cent on the average receipts before the fire. This has of course caused a large advance in the price. The South Side stock (Chicago City Railway) which sold last year as low as 90 cents, and just before the fire at 115, steadily advanced to about 145 a week or two ago. Since then the stock has advanced further, but how much, and whether there is any legitimate cause for it, would be difficult to say accurately. Upon inquiry of various parties who have been engaged in speculations in the stock during the last two weeks, we find such a disagreement as to prices that, for the present, we omit to give their figures. It seems tolerably certain that, for the last month, the receipts of both the West and South Side Roads (particularly the latter) have fallen off in consequence of the competition of the omnibus lines, of which several new organizations have sprung up since the fire, and on which the fare has been reduced so that they come more directly in competition with the horse railways than ever before. A well-known operator on the Board of Trade, who is not only a large man, but a large speculator generally, and who sold out his South Side Railway stock a few weeks ago at 140, and holds none of it now, gives it as his reason for selling that the advance had been large, and that as the burnt district was rebuilt and business men gravitated to their old locations, the receipts of the South and West Side Roads must fall off. The present activity in these stocks is evidently not based upon any late increase in the earnings, and is manifestly speculative.

DECLINE IN PRICES OF FOOD.

The decline in some of the leading articles of food in this market as compared with the prices of this day last year are shown below:

	March 11, 1871.	March 11, 1872.	Decline, per cent.
Mess pork, ⅌ brl	$21 00	$11.75	44
Mess beef, ⅌ brl	12.00	9 00	25
No. 2 corn, ⅌ bu	.52	.37	29
No. 2 wheat, ⅌ bu	1.24	1.22	1½

The decline of articles of food generally, except wheat, has been probably from 25 to 30 per cent.

The price of wheat has been slow to decline in proportion to other articles of food in this market, owing to the belief, probably well founded, that there is less of it now in farmers' hands in the country northwest of this city than usual at this season of the year. It must be remembered, however, that the crop of this part of the country does not control the markets of the world. The quality and stocks of both corn and wheat in Eastern Russia are believed to be good, and the recent heavy rains in California have vastly improved the prospects of the wheat crop there. In the San Joaquin Valley, which produces the largest wheat crops in California, the crop has failed for the last three years, owing to the lack of sufficient moisture. This year many of the farmers in that region had prepared to irrigate their lands, but the copious rains of the last few weeks make a prospect of large crops in that valley without irrigation, and the probability is that the exportable surplus of California wheat this year will be larger than for several years past.

THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

The recent report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shows that the net earnings for the year were $3,921,115, as follows:

Gross earnings	$7,521,682
Operating expenses	3,600,566
Net	$3,921,115

The capital stock issued is $36,745,000, and the total amount of bonded indebtedness—including the Land Grant Bonds—is $75,761,000. On this total amount of capital and bonded indebtedness, the net earnings would be 3.45 per cent. Of the bonds, $27,237,000 bear interest at 6 per cent in gold; $9,594,000 bear interest at 7 per cent currency; $10,000,000 bear interest at 10 per cent currency, and $27,236,512 of United States subsidy bonds bear interest at 6 per cent currency.

The interest on the first three amounts of these bonds is $3,322,344 per annum, or nearly equal to the total net earnings of the road. This is exclusive of the 6 per cent interest on the $27,236,512 of United States subsidy bonds, on which the interest is guaranteed and paid by the Government. The amount of interest thus far paid by the Government on the Union Pacific bonds is $6,164,657, up to March 1. Of this the Railroad Company have paid back $2,026,332, by the transportation of mails, troops, and Government freights, leaving a debt of $4,138,324 for arrearage of interest, to be added to other debts. The total net earnings of the road fall nearly $2,000,000 short of paying the interest on its bonds and floating debt, to say nothing of capital.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115½	115⅞
5-20's of '62	111¼	111⅝
" '64	111¼	111⅝
" '65	112¼	112⅝
" '65 Jan. and July	110¾	111
" '67 " " "	111	112¾
" '68 " " "	112¼	112¾
10-40's	107½	108
United States five per cents	107½	....
United States Currency 6's	114	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's		100&int
Chicago City 7's		100
Cook County 7's		100
Gold Exchange		110½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	107	110½
Land Warrants, 160's	175	185
" " 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173 @175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Gold quiet, and steady at 110½@110¾. Loans were from 4 to 1-32 of 1 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $35,750,000.

Governments firm, without material change in price. Wall street was thrown into a fever of great excitement this afternoon by the many reports in regard to a revolution in the Erie Railway direction. As this matter was understood in the street, it appears that the Directors this morning held a meeting, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Board, and for this the Directors commenced to resign, one after another, and new men were elected. Finally the complexion of the Board was completely changed, and now stands as follows: Directors, General Dix, O. H. P. Archer, Geo. Hall, Sherman Drake, of Corning, W. W. Sherman, H. G. Stebbins, W. S. Travers, Lansing; S. L. M. Barlow, Chas. Day, Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. Diven, Dr. Eldridge, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell. The following officers were elected by the new Directors: President, John A. Dix; Vice President, O. H. P. Archer; Treasurer, W. W. Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Assistant Treasurer, White; Superintendent, George B. McClellan. In regard to Jay Gould reports differ. Some say that he was removed from the Presidency, and others that he resigned.

The stock market was alternately weak and firm throughout the day, and was controlled almost entirely by the fluctuations in Erie. In the morning Erie advanced to 37½, and then declined to 35½, returned to 37¼, and closed at 36½. These fluctuations represent the course of the general market to-day. At the close the entire market was firm, although business was neglected for the discussion of the change in the Erie direction. Hannibal & St. Joseph strong, and sold up to 42.

The money market was active and stringent during the afternoon, and the closing business on call was 1-32@1-16, among stock brokers.

Southern bonds dull, except North and South Carolina. The former were strong and the latter weak.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	112
Coups, '62	111½	Coups, '68	112½
Coups, '64	111¼	10 40's	108
Coups, '65	112¼	Currency 6's	114⅝
Coups, '65, new	110¾		

State Bonds:

Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	65½	Old North Carolinas	38½
New Tennessees	65¼	New N. Carolinas	24½
New Virginias	57		

Stocks closed:

Canton	91	New Jersey Central	112¾
Western Union Tel.	70¾	St. Paul	59½
Quicksilver	34	St. Paul preferred	79½
Adams Express	98	Wabash	75¾
Wells & Fargo Ex.	74½	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	72½	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex.	71	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	61½	Terre Haute pref.	56
New York Central	98¾	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	94	Chi & Alton pref.	120
Erie	36½	Ohio & Mississippi	45
Erie preferred	67	Cin, Col. & Cleve.	88½
Harlem	108½	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	92½
Reading	113½	Indiana Central	24½
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	36½
Northwestern	77½	Union Pacific Bonds	91½
Northwestern pref.	91½	Cen. Pacific Bonds	102½
Rock Island	113½		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,270	6,503	3,343	6,235
Wheat, bu	3,590	11,605	697	6,510
Corn, bu	48,830	13,665	21,569	5,546
Oats, bu	8,420	6,110	6,949	1,431
Rye, bu	1,810	350	1,030	....
Barley, bu	5,673	3,235	10,063	3,221
Grass seed, lbs	92,940	97,983	163,627	87,308
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	9,000	40,710	2,426	35,160
Cured meats, lbs	69,270	42,870	1,446,868	11,250
Beef, brls	45	42	65	26
Pork, brls	....	801	1,138	2,017
Lard, lbs	50,720	63,290	277,213	57,950
Tallow, lbs	17,110	13,720	....	....
Butter, lbs	35,200	29,476	8,090	66,180
D. hogs, No	363	137	1,168	110
Live hogs, No	2,633	781	5,893	1,264
Cattle, No	615	597	1,529	682
Sheep, No	211	249	763	376
Hides, lbs	85,690	117,772	6,640	153,735
Highwines, brls	200	350	280	665
Wool, lbs	21,618	10,640	228,139	12,070
Potatoes, bu	1,593	1,805	....	350
Lumber, m	312	209	321	1,223
Shingles, m	560	1,580	851	1,218
Lath, m	18	....	16	158
Salt, brls	140	....	430	181

No grain withdrawn for consumption.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 118 cars corn; 12 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 140 cars, or 58,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were dull to-day, and weak, with more sellers than buyers, as for some time past. It seems as though the regular spring thaw in prices were here a little in advance of the parallel movement in the weather.

Highwines were active, but weak, at ½c decline; sales being made of 800 brls at 84c. The market opened with holders nominally firm at 85c; but a little past noon one operator accepted the decline, and the others willingly followed suit. The market closed steady.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at 13½@14c for corn, and 15@15½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. No charters were reported.

Dressed hogs were quiet and firm at Saturday's prices, the receipts being light. Sales were limited to 265 head at $4.95@5.00 for soft, and $5.10@5.15 for choice to extra lots for shipment.

Provisions were dull, and again a shade easier all round, though with no important change in quotations from Saturday. There was not much product offered, and buyers were very few. Mess pork was 2½@5c per brl lower; and lard 5c per 100 lbs lower, but relatively active; while meats were much less firmly held, with no buyers except at ¼c per lb concession. The market closed dull at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.65@11.70; do seller April, $11 80; do seller May, $11 97½@12.00; do seller June, $12 10@12 15; prime mess, $11 25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.40; do seller April, $8 47½@8.50, do seller May, $8.57½@8.60; do seller June, $8.65@8.70. Green meats held at 5½c for shoulders; and 6½@8c for hams. Dry-salted meats at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6½@6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7½@8c. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for short clear; and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8 75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $11.70; 500 brls do, seller May, at $12 00; 500 brls do at $11.97½; 1,250 brls do at $11.95; 250 brls do (Saturday evening) at $12.00; 100 tcs lard at $8 50; 250 tcs do at $8.42½; 200 tcs do at $8.40; 100 tcs do at $8.37½; 850 tcs do, seller April, at $8.50; 100 tcs do at $8.47½; 750 tcs do at $8 45; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $8 62½; 250 tcs do at $8 60; 1,000 tcs do at $8 57½; 1,500 tcs do, seller June (part Saturday evening) at $8.75; 250 tcs do at $8.72½; 1,250 tcs do at $8 70; 500 tcs do at $8 65; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 20,000 lbs do, part cured, at 4c; 120,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 100 boxes dry-salted bellies at 6½c.

The hog packing of Chicago this season is estimated to foot up to a little over 1,200,000 head. The average net weight will be about 230 lbs; and the yield of lard about 42@43 lbs.

The official report of the St. Louis packing gives the following figures for the past season:

Number packed	419,032
Average gross weight	263.15 lbs
Average yield of lard	35.17 lbs
Number packed last season	305,000

Per contra, in reference to this, Kercheval & Son say: "As a sample of what is being done in the way of reporting, and of the credibility of reports when made under official sanction, we remark that the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association reports the number of hogs packed at this place from Nov. 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, as 419,032. The same individual, as Secretary of the Union Merchants' Exchange, reports that the number of hogs received within the same time was 474,802, from which there was shipped to other markets 76,868, leaving for packers' use and city consumption 397,734. The consumption for the time being estimated at not less than 63,000, thereby making a difference between the two "official statements" of 84,098, the reconcilement of which is no part of our duty. At Cincinnati we notice another official discrepancy of some 20,000. In time, doubtless, others will mar the beauty of the scroll, and teach sensible people that reports made up by guess, under rivalry of opposing towns, or the dictation of speculators, are a "humbug,"—good enough to frighten timid people, worthless to the business interest of the country."

Flour was dull, but steady at the prices of last week, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. There was no shipping demand, and but a light local trade. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9 50; 50 brls do at $9.25; 50 brls do at $8.50; 200 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do, seconds, at $6.25; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.60; 260 brls do, on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.15. Total, 1,160 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 on track; 10 tons do at $16.50 delivered; and 10 tons middlings at $18 50 delivered.

Wheat was dull and drooping, but averaged only a shade less than on Saturday, being really firm as compared with New York, which was quoted inactive and heavy, in sympathy with a dull Liverpool. The market opened strong at $1 24⅜ seller April, but soon dropped to $1.24 on receipt of Eastern news, and thenceforth very little was done, the option declining to $1.23⅞; but it improved to $1 24⅛ at the close. Seller May sold at $1.27½@1.28½, closing at $1.28¼. Seller June sold at $1.29½@1.30; and seller the month at $1.23½@1.23⅞, closing dull. There [illegible] was nothing doing in other grades than No. 2. We quote them nominal at $1.29@1.31 for No. 1 spring; $1.15@1 16 for No. 3 do, and $1.06@1.07 for rejected, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1 23; 12,000 bu do at $1 22⅞; 15,000 bu do at $1.22½; 400 bu by sample at $1.37; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu at $1.27; 200 bu do (choice) at $1.50. Total, 28,800 bu.

Corn was dull and weak, at an average decline of ⅛c from Saturday, partially owing to weakness in New York and to larger receipts here; but mostly in consequence of the general desire to sell that was bred of a long-existent belief in lower prices in the future. There was very little done except in long options. Cash corn was very dull, nobody wanting it; being sold at 37½c early, and offered at 37c at the close. Seller May sold at 37⅞@37¾c; seller May at 41⅛@42c; seller May and June at 41⅞@41⅝c; seller June at 41⅞@42c; and seller July at 41⅞@42½c; all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 37c; 800 bu on track at 36½c; 4,800 bu do at 36c; 800 bu do at 35½c. Total, 56,400 bu.

Oats were more active, but weak at about ½c decline, the increased business being in consequence of increased offerings. Seller the month sold at 30⅛@30⅛c; seller April at 30⅛@30⅛c; seller May at 33⅞@34⅛c; and seller June at 34⅛@34⅛c, all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were 1,200 bu fresh receipts at 31c; 10,000 bu at 30½c; 5,000 bu at 30⅛c; 10,000 bu at 30⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 36½c; 1,200 bu do at 32c. Total, 28,000 bu.

Rye was dull and weak on all but fresh receipts, which were in some demand at 71@71½c. Seller the month was dull at 69½c, and seller April at 69@70c. Cash sales were 800 bu No. 2 at 71½c; 2,800 bu do at 71c; 1,200 bu do at 69½c; 400 bu by sample at 73c. Total, 5,200 bu.

Barley was quiet and rather weak, opening at 53c for seller April, and closing with sellers at 52½c. No. 3 was quoted at 47@49c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 54c; 6,000 bu do (regular) at 53c; and 600 bu by sample at 60c. Total, 7,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

Navigation at Odessa was completely closed on the 12th of February, the roadstead being covered with ice beyond the reach of human vision. The bad condition of the roads from the farms to the railway station, rendering carriage next to impossible, has cut off supplies of grain at Odessa, from the interior almost entirely for several weeks.

The weather in France at latest mail reports had been of exceedingly mild temperature, though rainy and boisterous. Vegetation had made unusual progress. The appearance of the growing cereal crops was satisfactory, and vegetation was as much advanced in the middle of February as is usual at the end of March. Oat sowing was progressing, and was expected to be soon completed.

The Australian harvest reports of the wheat crop are unfavorable, and the estimated expected yield is eight bushels average per acre throughout the Colony. The exports from Adelaide in 1871 were: 273,821 qrs. of wheat, including 46,834 qrs. for London, 13,514 qrs. for Liverpool, 4,833 qrs. for Havre, 7,875 qrs. for Amsterdam, and the remainder to the neighboring Colonies. The exports of flour in 1871 were 42,400 tons, including 1,665 tons to London, 151 tons to Liverpool, 1,462 tons to Batavia, and 1,129 tons to Mauritius.

The exports from Marionpoli, for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1871, were:

	Quarters.		Quarters.
Wheat	569,334	Linseed	22,550
Barley	33,974	Rape seed	21,551
Rye	18,156		
Total	621,464	Total	41,105

The stock of wheat at Odessa on the 9th of Feb. was about 1,200,000 chetwerts (5,952 1000 bu each), of which less than 200,000 chetwerts are sound, good conditioned wheat. The supply from the interior has been small. The growers in the winter of 1870 had heavy loss from threshing, and bad weather incident to winter transport, which is in open rail cars. Supplies from the interior it is believed will be inconsiderable until into May or June. At Nicolaiff the stock of wheat was about 70,000 chetwerts, the larger proportion of which was in bad condition. The ports of Azov have moderate stocks and small supplies, as the crop,—not a large one,—was about exhausted in the autumn of 1871. It is expected that navigation will be opened at Nicolaiff about the 1st of April, and the ports of the Azov about the 1st of May. Shipments from the Baltic it is expected will not be resumed until the last of April or the 1st of May. The shipments from Black and Azov seaports will, with the exception of Odessa, be of no great importance for the next two months. It takes sail vessels forty-five to seventy days to make the passage from the Black and Azov sea ports to Great Britain, so that for the next ninety days, supplies from imports, with the small fleet of wheat laden vessels now in transit, will be comparatively light.

The estimated stock of wheat at Marseilles, Feb. 10, 1872, was, including amounts in docks, entrepots, and private warehouses, 1,700,000 hectolitres, of 2,839-1000 Winchester bu each, equal to 4,996,640 bu. At Marseilles, wheat quiet, weak. Rouen, higher. Bordeaux, unaltered. Stock of flour in Paris on Feb. 7 was 491,534 quintals, against 455,876 quintals Jan. 1, being an increase of 37,658 quintals of 221 lbs each, avoirdupois. The stock of wheat in Paris Feb. 1 was 72,538 quintals, against 69,762 quintals Jan. 1, 1872.

The following was the visible supply of grain, being the stocks in store, and afloat and in transit by rail, March 2, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	2,488,735	579,566	1,983,194	232,147
Albany	10,000	......	170,000	87,000
Buffalo	455,830	223,500	399,837	122,537
*Chicago	1,674,771	6,023,330	1,039,531	538,817
Milwaukee	1,787,653	628,791	274,929	111,219
Duluth	25,000	......	......	......
Toledo	416,546	900,396	229,539	35,549
Detroit	214,143	89,453	179,282	15,124
Oswego	434,152	29,771	2,968	203,646
St. Louis	323,755	470,578	333,200	73,895
Boston	11,851	222,313	146,539	22,744
Toronto	318,087	2,100	60,344	60,989
Montreal	210,015	162,794	17,526	13,300
*Philadelphia	225,000	125,000	175,000	30,000
*Baltimore	110,000	225,000	50,000	7,500
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,118,203	1,033,212	653,075	490,054
Rail shipments for week	48,470	814,733	†102,279	52,817
Total	9,819,211	11,236,536	5,911,184	2,127,388
Total Feb. 24, '72	9,981,028	10,755,161	6,072,637	2,080,378
Total Feb. 17, '72	10,356,015	10,566,967	6,228,021	1,977,269
Total Feb. 10, '72	10,532,389	10,542,238	6,578,005	1,973,584
Total Feb. 3, '72	10,684,001	10,540,809	6,891,077	2,024,394
Total Mar. 3, '71	10,120,208	4,345,985	2,718,720	1,337,838

*Estimated.

†Exclusive of stock afloat in New York.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending March 5, 1872, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.
Liverpool	10	123,185	43,881	....	....
London	2,000	7,681	111,206	....	....
Glasgow	....	....	22,647	....	....
Bristol	1,500	....	7,643	....	....
Cork	....	....	28,531	....	....
Queenstown	....	....	23,533	....	....
Hamburg	5	....	1,700	....	....
Bremen	10	....	7,834	....	....
Stettin	....	....	11,323	....	....
W. Indies	9,163	....	3 043	500	984
B. N. A. Col.	1,162	....	2,200	....	....
B. Guiana	550	....	300	....	350
B. Honduras	120	....	....	....	....
N. Granada	566	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	885	....	....	....	....
Brazil	4,289	....	....	....	....
Africa	164	....	....	....	....
Total	21,234	130,866	273,914	500	1,334
Prv. week	16,501	313,751	275,167	850	3,318
Cor. w'k, '71	45,746	174,512	156,077	....	1,488
From Jan. 1, 1872	181,827	1,520,481	3,282,735	5,800	52,950
Do. 1871	286,167	1,658,365	491,093	10,891	12,930
Do. 1870	321,421	1,789,865	38,172	5,696	21,245

And 1,320 bu rye to Antwerp; clover seed, 5,006 bags.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

Owing to the heavy and protracted rains, and, we may add, floods, with which the State has been visited this winter, our roads off of the main thoroughfares have been almost impassable, and still are, thus preventing our usual free supplies of dairy and other farm products; consequently, our receipts of fresh grass butter have not been as liberal as was expected, and for want of that surplus prices have been sustained, and it is now doubtful whether we will be able to make shipments East this spring, as we had hoped. Besides all this, the snow-blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad prevents the certainty of quick, through carriage overland, in order to secure success to the butter venture. Our Eastern friends will, therefore, have to dispense with this luxury until another season. On the contrary, we are looking to the East for long expected supplies of cheese, now scarce and wanted. Very little California cheese has yet been marketed, or even made, owing to the cold, wet season; but the time is near at hand when local supplies of both butter and cheese will be of considerable importance. We are yet without overland supplies of sugar-cured hams, long needed here, and the fear is that, having been freshly cured for winter's use, they will prove to be injured by long confinement in the cars. Our stock of Eastern bacon, lard, etc., is running light, pending the large overland shipments—sixty and ninety days *en route*—and that ought to reach us at an early day. In the interim trade is quiet, no outlet for goods at the moment, owing to the bad roads and backward spring; but the time is rapidly drawing near when business will be lively and trade active. There is very little demand for either beef or pork, and prices, in consequence, are largely nominal; and to effect sales considerable concessions from quotations have to be submitted to. The local packers have this winter made the most of the snow blockade, and have reaped quite a harvest for themselves; while others, depending upon receipts overland, have been disappointed with the result of their winter's business. Contracts recently made to arrive overland include 80,000 lbs lard, in tierces; 40,000 lbs side meats and 30,000 lbs Chicago hams.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little trading, and no important changes in prices. The "call" which came off for the first time, at 4 o'clock, according to programme, was over in about 10 minutes, with the following result:

Provisions: Nothing.

Wheat: One trade each at $1 24 1-16, seller April; and $1.29½ seller June.

Corn: One trade each at 37½c seller April, and 41⅛c seller May.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 10.

BUTTER—In this branch of trade there were no new features to note. Shippers were doing but little, but there was a fair movement on local account, and previous rates were generally adhered to. We continue to quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Was in demand, and was firmly held at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet and firm at the annexed prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay; $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—A good demand exists, and, as the receipts were again light, the market was strong at full prices. We quote: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ⅌ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.000, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet, and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18 00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for barrels.

CHEESE—There was not much activity in this market to-day, neither the local nor the interior demands being very considerable, but the feeling was exceedingly firm, and the advance noted on Saturday last was thoroughly sustained. We repeat our list: New York factory, genuine, 18@19c; Western factory, 13@16c; Ohio factory, 16@16½c.

COAL—This market was again quoted quiet and unchanged. The following prices are current: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Sales were reported at a range of 17@19c—chiefly at 18c. The supply was large and the market was weak with a declining tendency.

FRUITS—DRIED—The market was fairly active for domestic fruits, but rather quiet for foreign varieties. There was no change in prices, the following quotations being firmly adhered to all around: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do, new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9½c; do, new, Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—Were active and firm at former prices. We quote: No. 1 white fish, $5.25@5 50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8 50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6 00@6 50; George's cod, $7,00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—No material change was visible in this market. Business was generally reported quiet at the following range of prices: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $5.50@6 00.

GROCERIES—The market was steady at Saturday's prices. There was a liberal movement on interior account, and a fair inquiry from the local retail trade, and the subjoined quotations were well sustained all around:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do at 23½@23½c; good, at 22½@23½c; common, at 20½@21½c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25@26c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¾@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11⅞@12c; B, at 11⅝@11⅞c; XC, at 11⅝@11⅞c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1 30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 19½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—The following were the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@13 50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8 50@9 50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10 00@11 00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices were again very firm, and we continue to quote: Green salted cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No alterations were made in the quotations for goods in this line. There was a fair demand, and the market was firm.

Horse-shoe iron			6½c
Bar iron	4 5-10@	4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@	5 3 10	rates
Light band	5 5-10@	5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 8-10@	6	rates
Oval	5 1-10@	5 3 10	rates
Round and square	4 5 10@	4 7 10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	5 6-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18		rates
Sheet iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway railroad	7½	@ 8½	rates
German plow steel	9	@12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@11	rates

LEATHER—The firmness noted in this market for some time past continues. The demand is steadily active, and the annexed quotations are generally adhered to:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	.37@	.39	Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@	.37
Country harness	.34@	.36	Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@	.34
Line city, ⅌ lb	.39@	.42	Rough upper, damaged	.28@	.30
Kip, ⅌ lb	.80@	1.00	Buffalo slaughter, sole, best	.34@	.36
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15	Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.33
City upper No. 1, ⅌ ft	.26@	.29			
City upper No. 2, ⅌ ft	.25@	.27			
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.26			
Collar, ⅌ ft	.21@	.23			
Calf, city	$1.20@	1.40			
Calf, country	1.20@	1.40			

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45	French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	$1.90@	2.20
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@	1.00	French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.10
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85	French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@	2.00
Harness	.40@	.45	French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00			
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00			

LUMBER—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	25 00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35 00@40 00
A stock boards	34 00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30 00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20 00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28 00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Nothing new was developed in the market for goods coming under this head. Business was generally reported good, and prices were firm and uniform. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do roofing, IC, $13 00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braizers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16c, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The demand was active at $5.25 rates; 10d to 60d per keg, $5 25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 2d per keg, $9 00. blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Lard oil was easy, with a declining tendency, but aside from this the market exhibited a fair degree of strength. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 85c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@1.00; bank oil, 62c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 98c.

POTATOES—Were quiet and steady at 75@85c for common mixed, and at 90c@$1.00 for good to choice lots, from store.

POULTRY—The market was quiet at about Saturday's prices, sales making at the following range: Chickens, dressed, ⅌ dozen, $3.00@4.75; turkeys do, ⅌ lb, 11@13½c; geese, do ⅌ dozen, $7.00@10.00; do, live, $9.00@11.00; ducks, $3 50@4 50.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ⅌ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull and easier on the lower grades at $2.50@2 60 for common; $2.70@2.80 for fair; $3.00 for good; and $3 05@3.10 for prime. Clover was dull at $5.70@5.75, and $6.00 for mammoth. Millet unsalable. Hungarian dull at 70@90c; and flax nominal at $1.65@1.80.

TEAS—Remain quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@63c; good, 60@74c; choice to extra, $1.20@1 35; superior to fine old hyson, 90@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1 43; choice to extra Japan leaf, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1 60.

TOBACCO—There was a fair inquiry for this article, and previous rates were sustained. We repeat our list as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1 00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Was quiet at the following prices: Beach, $12 00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8 00@9 00 delivered.

WOOL—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@46c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@83c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 11.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 1,598 head. Under the light supply the market was firm and higher. Encouraged by cheering Eastern advices shippers took hold "sharp," and everything that would answer for shipment East was picked up early at an average advance of ⅛c. The supply was composed of an unusually fine class of stock, and very few sales were reported below $4 50. The extreme range was $3.50@6.75, with most of the sales at $5.50@6.25. Butchers and feeders operated sparingly, the former at $3.50@5.00, and the latter at $3.75@4.62½. The market closed firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,320 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	light fleshy steers	1,032	$4.75
48	good steers	1,189	5.40
33	good steers	1,224	5.40
20	butchers' stock	1,070	[illegible]
16	stockers	1,121	4.50
32	choice shipping steers	1,446	6.25
104	choice shipping steers	1,440	6.25
36	choice shipping steers	1,441	6.30
15	choice shipping steers	1,414	6.25
15	choice shipping steers	1,463	6.25
13	extra graded steers	1,574	6.75
64	choice steers	1,186	5.62½
19	medium steers	1,090	4.75
16	medium steers	1,329	5.37½
33	medium steers	1,120	4.87½
[illegible]	choice steers	1,366	5.87½
48	choice steers	1,298	6.85
30	good steers	1,313	5.70
32	choice steers	1,360	5.75
17	choice steers	1,318	5.80
34	medium steers	1,168	5.00
27	medium steers	1,102	5.00
14	good steers	1,331	5.70
19	fat pony steers	1,008	4.80
15	fat pony steers	1,025	4.75
20	fat pony steers	1,032	4.75
48	good steers	1,189	5.40

HOGS—Only 3,374 head have arrived since Saturday, and, with an active demand to meet, sellers were enabled to clear the pens early and at strong prices, smooth even lots commanding a slight advance on last week's rates. Sales were effected at $4.30@4.35 for coarse, uneven, and mixed lots; at $4.40@4.50 for medium, and at $4.55@4.65 for good to really choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
67	214	$4.35	33	167	$4.30	110	188	$4.45
57	202	4 40	105	200	4 40	45	310	4.40
58	218	4 50	106	200	4.40	58	218	4 50
151	173	4.30	65	191	4.40	52	237	4.40
141	157	4.30	66	182	4.25	58	242	4.40
64	206	4 60	24	200	4.40	50	204	4 50
56	210	4 65	36	200	4.40	68	164	4 40
102	202	4.45	132	274	4.37½	110	197	4 37½
61	225	4.45	55	264	4 45	48	260	4.40
49	227	4.45	44	214	4.45	47	255	4 30
58	238	4.50	35	171	4 40	47	254	4.50
129	204	4.50	101	194	4 45	138	195	4 45
41	164	4 30	115	184	4 45	69	193	4.45
47	171	4.30	158	189	4.45	55	183	4.35
73	189	4.30	55	238	4.60	54	250	4.50
49	191	4 40	55	191	4.40			

SHEEP—The receipts since Saturday have been 696. The demand continues active, and prices are still firm and advancing. All sold and the market closed strong at $4.75@5.50 for common, at $5.75@6.50 for medium, and at $6 75@7.75 for good to choice. Extra grades would sell at $8.00@8.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 25@26s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 6d; do No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 11s; white, 11s 8d. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 43s 6s.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—1:20 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, March 11—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92½; account, 92½. Bonds, '62s, 92; '65s, 93; '67s, 92½; 104.0s, 89½.

Tallow, 49s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 25@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 32s.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—Bonds, '62s, 96@96½.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes, 56f 65c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Beeves to-day: 130 cars at Communipaw, 95 at One Hundredth street, and 40 at Weehawken, making 7,400 for the week, or 1,110 more than the previous week. The market is good, and all sold by noon. Many of the droves were fat and brought 12½c. Only 2 cars of Texans on sale. Thin Western steers sold at 11c, with some very poor at 10c, and prime steers at 13c. Market averaging 11½c. Seven cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, sold at 11½@12c; 12 cars fine Ohio, 8½ cwt, 12½@13c; 8 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, 11½@12c; 4 cars poor, 6 cwt, 10@11½c; 2 cars coarse Kentucky, 8 cwt, 8½c.

Sheep—To-day 6,600, completing 1,880 for the week, or 600 more than the previous week. Market active and very strong at higher prices, or 10@10½c for choice, and 7½@9c for very poor to fair lots. Car fine, 108 lbs Ohio, sold at 10c; car, 113 lbs, 10½c; 2 cars coarse Illinois, 90 lbs, 8 cars, 74 lbs Ohio, 8½c.

Hogs—Total, 26,300 live, and 4,800 dressed for the week. Market steady at 5¼@5½c for live; 6½@7c extremes for city, and 5½c for Western dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The dry goods market is firm, with a fair demand for all seasonable textiles. The most important feature is an advance in the price of Wamsutta muslins to 21c. The agents have been forced to this movement through the supply and demand. The New York Mills are quiet, and salable at 22c; Dwight linen finish, 19c; star brand, 16c; Cambric C muslin, 20c; Masonville do, 18½c; Forrestdale and Howe No. 3 muslins, 16c; Lawrence S and Great Falls do, 12½c; American fancy and pink check prints, 11½c; Dunnell's purple do, 12c; Hartel's fancy prints, 11½c; Pacific Mills cambric prints, 11½c; do printed fine alpacas, 22½c; do corded do, 25c; Manchester 6 4 black alpacas, 25c; Hamilton Tycoon reps, 25c; do printed delaines, 20c. Paper cambrics, all standard makes, 13½c for plain colors. Atlantic Delaine Company's granite lustres, 27½c; do lustre plaids, 23½c; do Imperial cords, 27½c; do corded reps, 25c. Goff's alpaca braid's, 80c; Star do, 90c. Clark's and J. P. Coates' 6-cord spool cotton, 70c. Standard brown sheetings, 14½@15c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Beeves—Better demand this week. Sales, 1,600; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7.75@8.00; fair to good, $6 00@7.00; common, $4.00@5.50.

Sheep in fair demand. Sales, 14 00 head at 6@9½c per lb.

Hogs in demand. Sales, 3,200 at $7.50@8.00.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1 24. Oats firm; No 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 71c. Barley quiet and held firm; No. 2, 57c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $11 75@12.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower. No. 1 white Michigan, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.55½; No. 1 red, $1 56; No. 2 do, $1 51@1 52. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45½c; low do, 45½c; yellow, 46½c; white, 46½c. Oats a shade better, but quiet; No. 1, 40c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5 40.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6 40@6.75; good to choice, $6 80@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7 45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.85; extra St. Louis, $6 75@9 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 7,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.52; white Michigan, $1.77; extra choice No. 1 spring in store, $1.58. Rye dull; Western, 90@91c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 65,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 58@69c; yellow do, 68½c. Oats a shade firmer and scarce; receipts, 4,000 bu; Western, 53½@45c; Ohio, 55@57c.

EGGS—In buyers' favor; 28@30c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 18@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 50@55c. Rice quiet at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13½c; refined, 22½@23c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and heavy; 83½@84c.

Stock of grain in warehouses:

Wheat	2,375,000
Corn	532,000
Oats	1,834,000
Rye	389,000
Barley	246,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $13.25; prime, $11 50@11.75; new prime mess, $12.50@13.75. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@10.00; extra, $10 50@12 00. Hams steady; 23@26c. Dressed hogs dull; 5¾@6c. Tierces nominal. Cut meats dull; hams, 8¾@9c; shoulders, 5@5c. Middles steady; Cumberland, 6½c; short ribs, 7¼c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; 11@22c.

CHEESE—12@16c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat has an advancing tendency; State and Western red, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.75@1.90. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 64@65½c. Oats firm; white, 55c. Rye, 88c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping.

WHISKEY—90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Oats steady at 51@54c. Rye steady at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13 50. Bulk shoulders, 4½@5c; sides, 6c; clear rib, 6½@6½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7½@7½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c. Lard quiet at 8½@9c.

WHISKEY—89@90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter held at $1.58; No. 2, $1 48. Corn dull; shelled, 51c. Oats dull and nominal at 41c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, firm and steady at 21@21½c for car lots, and 22½@23c for small lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for best grades; super winter, $6.00@6 40; XX, $6 50@6.75. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.41; No. 3 fall, $1.75; No. 2 red winter, $1.78. Corn firm; No. 2, in elevator, 40@41½c. Oats dull and drooping; mixed, on track, 34@35c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, $12.50, cash; $12.12½, seller May and June. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon only a limited jobbing demand. Shoulders, 5½c. Clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Sugar cured hams, 12@12½c, canvased. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Quiet, $4.00@4 50.

CATTLE—Steady, $4 25@6.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—TOBACCO—Active and firm.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7 50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn, 60@61c. Rye, 85@90c. Barley, 75@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c. Mess pork quiet. Lard, 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 84c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, family $7.40@7.50. Wheat steady, at $1 58@1 60. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye firm, at 92@94c. Oats dull and drooping, 38@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 20@21c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $12.25@12.50 asked. Lard dull; 8½@9c asked. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib and clear, 6½@6½c. Bacon dull and drooping; it can be bought at 5½c, 6½c, and 7½c; clear rib sold at 7½c seller April.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 540.

WHISKEY—Held higher, at 83c.

Bismarck on the American Case.

It is a little singular that the cable has never made any allusion to the very remarkable observations by Prince Bismarck on the American "case," in a conversation on the 18th of February, with one of the representatives of the City of Hamburg in the German Parliament, an account of which was published in the *Kielen Gazette*. Reference having been made to the excitement in England over the Treaty of Washington, the Deputy from Hamburg asked the Prince if war was likely to result from the difficulty between the two governments? "Oh, no," replied Bismarck, "never fear; there will be no war"; and when the Deputy then called his attention to the angry and defiant tone of the British press in reference to the American interpretation of the Treaty of Washington and the claims of the United States for indirect damages, Bismarck went on to say:

> There is no need for you to be so greatly alarmed on that account. I have necessarily been obliged to devote much attention to the subject, and I have no hesitation in saying now that England is again clearly in the wrong, as it was during the American war, from which these claims of the United States have arisen. It seems to me all nations have an interest in putting down such practices as those for which the United States demand an indemnity. Eight or ten years ago I made no secret of my conviction that the English Government would eventually have to pay very dearly for its singular conduct during the American war, and I believe I repeatedly communicated my views on the subject to Mr. Wright, the American Minister, as well as to the representative of the English Government. And, when I read the text of the Treaty of Washington, I thought that England would have to pay a very heavy bill, but that, nevertheless, she would be thankful to extricate herself even at such a price from an exceedingly unpleasant, not to say dangerous, predicament.

Bismark then observed that it was manifestly better for a power with plenty of money at its command, to sacrifice a great deal of it than to plunge into a terrible war for an unjust cause, and therefore he thought that the English public would soon sober down to the same conclusion.

LIFE INSURANCE.

[From N. Y. Independent.]

A NEW PLAN OF LIFE INSURANCE

A new plan of life insurance has recently been adopted by the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and is meeting with such favor that fully nine-tenths of its policy-holders are re-insuring upon this plan, while almost all the new policies adopt it exclusively. This is the Savings Endowment Plan. There are two classes—A and B—the first for 20 years, the second for 10 years. Upon this system a policy holder is insured for 10 or 20 years for any amount from $1,000 to $10,000, and pays his annual premium, which is rated at life rates. At the end of ten years he may either take back in cash all the money he has paid, or he may take a paid-up policy, which will amount to twice or three times what he has paid. In other words, the policy-holder is insured for any amount at the cost only of the interest on his annual premium, and at the end of the term gets all his premiums returned. Two instances will illustrate the method. If a person aged 35 insures for $1,000, his annual premium will be $26.28; or for 10 years the total will be $262.80. At the end of this term, if he chooses to stop, the company will issue him a paid-up policy of $600, or give him in cash $243 32.

If, for 15 years, his total outlay for premiums will be $393.90, and the company will either pay him $443.80—112½ per cent on his outlay—or give him a paid-up policy of $1,000. This is a very equitable form of insurance, and will, we believe, be highly endorsed by the public when they come to understand it.

Agents will find this feature a taking one in securing policy-holders; and we recommend all to address the company for circulars.

The statement of the company, just published, shows gross assets of over $1,000,000, and invested in the most solid securities. We have great confidence in its stability and safe management.

☞ Full explanation of the above popular feature, and all information in regard to the plans of this sterling company will be furnished by

D. C. JOHNSON,
GENERAL AGENT,
CONNECTICUT
GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
669 WABASH-AV.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published this Day:

I. A Crown from the Spear.

A Novel. By the author of "Woven of Many Threads."

1 vol. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25.

The sixth volume in *Osgood's Library of Novels*. It is a story of French life, and depicts some of the distinctive features of French society, and the national traits of French character with a skill and vivacity that makes the story one of remarkable interest.

II. History of Spanish Literature.

By the late George Ticknor. Revised and enlarged edition. From new stereotype plates, containing the author's latest additions, and made from a revised copy left at his death. 3 vols. 8vo. $10.00.

A much-improved edition of a work that has been accepted as a standard in its department of letters. Washington Irving, whose long residence in Spain and extended acquaintance with Spanish literature gave his opinion the weight of an authority, wrote to the author: ...... "You have laid the foundations of your work so deep that nothing can shake it; you have built it up with a care that renders it reliable in all its parts; and you have finished it off with a grace and beauty that leave nothing to be desired. It is well worth a life-time to achieve such a work."

**,* For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers,*

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

LAUNDRY.

LAUNDRY.

WILSON has opened his Grand Central Laundry, 297 and 299 State st. First class girls wanted, and a young, smart girl to attend office.

FOR SALE.

LATH.

A fine lot of Lath for sale. Inquire at No. 15 South Halsted-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING

Of the stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Chicago, at its office, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts., on Tuesday, March 19, at 3 o'clock p. m. By order of Directors.

CHAS. L. RAYMOND.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

T HOUSEKEEPERS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Moss & Gossage.)

Will open this week large lines of Fresh Goods in their Linen, Domestic and Housekeeping Departments of qualities and at prices worthy of special notice. Your attention is invited to a superior lot of Real Barnsley Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Marseilles Quilts of extra qualities and superior manufacture; White Piques at 25 and 37 1-2 cts., Striped and Embroidered Piques, entirely new styles; Sheeting and Family Linens, Fine Linen Sets of Cloths and Napkins to match, Toilet and Table Covers, Tidies, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings of all grades, &c., &c., our stock of goods pertaining to these departments being unusually full and complete.

"Prices always the Lowest."

235 & 237
WEST MADISON-ST.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

Class C to be drawn March 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300.000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
515 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446.

BANKING.

B. F. ALLEN, DesMoines, Iowa. W. A. STEPHENS. H. BLENNERHASSETT.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 12 PINE-ST., New York.

Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts, and can attend to them better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized more for city business.

Four per cent allowed on daily balances.

Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

All orders to buy or sell stocks on speculation positively declined.

Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c., but they must be first-class.

Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

NEW YORK CITY.

"The only Truss yet invented that is adapted for a Radical Cure.

DR. DIXON,
"Editor of the Scalpel."

These and all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all Physical Deformities made and accurately applied by MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth sts.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

SEEDS, ETC.

HOVEY & CO.
RE-OPENED with a full stock of
SEEDS,
Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers,
RUSTIC WORK, ETC.
17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by MR. JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Excelsior Childrens' Carriage Manufactory of
WILL. GUDERYAHN & CO.,

378, 380 and 382 Fifth-av. We would respectfully notify the trade that we have opened our factory for the manufacture of Children's Carriages, Perambulators, Gigs, Cabs, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Express Wagons, Toy Carts, &c., and that we are prepared to fill any order for any of the above goods, and would respectfully solicit your orders.

AMERICAN GAME.

GAME FROM AMERICA.

In consequence of the great demand in London and the seaside towns in England for "Prairie Hens" and Quails, as well as other American game and produce, George F. Brooke & Co., game and poultry salesmen, in Leadenhall Market (established 1811), solicit consignments. Sales and cash daily. Commission 5 per cent, all market charges included. Reference, City Bank, London, E. C.

BOILER MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

J. T. RYERSON,
Boiler Makers' Supply House,
Nos. 218, 220, 222, 224
South Water-st.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Returned to New Warehouse March 9, 1872. Daily receiving a new and fully assorted stock of Plates, Sheets, Tubes, etc.

SITUATION WANTED.

TO LUMBERMEN.

Situation wanted as salesman or general manager of a yard, by a man thoroughly posted in all of the details of the trade; has been connected with the lumber business in Chicago thirteen years; first-class references given. Address R, care C. H. Baker, 254 Calumet-av.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED, TO BUY

Certificates of indebtedness of Republic Insurance Company.

POTWIN & CORBY,
215 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

Commercial of Chicago.

We will take for collection a few large claims against this Company.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
23 West Madison-st.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,
OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this County. We take no other risks.

A. H. DARROW,
General Agent for Illinois, 257 Wabash av., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBINSON & ROBINSON,
Battery Wharf, Boston, Mass.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for sale of
PRESSED HAY AND STRAW.

DRY GOODS.

FIELD,
BENEDICT,
& CO.,
Cor. Market & Washington-sts.,

Invite the attention of the Trade visiting Chicago, to their Spring importations of

- English Mohair Suitings,
- English Kersey Suitings,
- English Cheviot Suitings,
- English Fancy Mixed Suitings,
- French Fancy Cassimeres,
- French Crapes,
- French Diagonals,
- French Epingles,
- French Ondules,

And a full line of American Cassimeres and Suitings, at bottom prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

House of Correction
LABOR.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
CHICAGO, March 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received, at the office of the Mayor, until March 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock m., for the labor of fifty able bodied females, at the House of Correction. Contract to extend for the term of one year from the date of its execution. Each proposal to be accompanied by a bond in the sum of [illegible] with two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, and to be addressed, "To the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, Chicago. Proposals for Prisoners' Labor." Proposal to state the price per diem for each prisoner, the business at which it is proposed that they be employed, whether requiring machinery, and of what kind, size of room, etc. Guard force found by the Institution.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able-bodied males, to be employed at any light mechanical or hand-work. Institution to furnish workshop and guard force. Proposals to state price per day and information for each prisoner, and to give all the information required above.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able-bodied males, during the season of 1872, to be employed in the manufacture of brick, institution to furnish prisoners, yard, clay, and guard-shed only; contractors to furnish all necessary skilled labor, machinery, sheds, etc. Number of men may be increased, on same conditions as specified in contract, if desired. A draw-bridge is designed at crossing of C. E. R. R. of the river, admitting of transportation to the city. Proposals to state price per diem for each prisoner during the season.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able-bodied male convicts, at the manufacture of stone or other building material, institution to furnish prisoners' yard and guard only, proposals to state price per diem for each prisoner; prisoners, in all cases, to be fed and lodged by the institution.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOSEPH MEDILL,
C. G. HAMMOND,
LOUIS WAHL,
JOHN C. HAINES,
Board of Directors.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	† 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*8:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	8:20 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:20 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:45 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9.00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*9:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*3:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st, corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:19 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Leopold Mayer & Steiner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement. The books, notes and papers will be found at the office of Leopold Mayer, at present at the old place.

Chicago, Feb. 29, 1872.

LEOPOLD MAYER,
HENRY STEINER.

OFFICE OF HENRY STEINER,
569 Wabash-av.

The undersigned is prepared to make loans on real estate or good collateral security.

HENRY STEINER.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership known as STRENG & GREINER, is from this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims to and from this firm will be settled by Mr. A. Greiner, No. 316 Milwaukee-av., if presented during this month.

March 10, 1872.

CHARLES STRENG,
ALBIN GREINER.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
OFF NIGHTS,
Michigan-av. Theatre,
(Late Standard Hall,)

For Combinations, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply to Box Office from 10 to 12 a. m.

J. H. ROSS, Lessee.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY.

Charlotte Cushman

In Shakspeare's two Greatest Compositions,

MACBETH,
The Merchant of Venice

WEST SIDE—Union Park Congregational Church, Thursday evening, 14th inst., MACBETH, including the Murder Scene. (The first time ever given in this city.)

SOUTH SIDE—Michigan-av. Baptist Church, Friday evening, 15th inst., THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and Miscellaneous Readings.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale as follows:

WEST SIDE RECITAL—Horton's Library, 539 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 219 West Madison-st.; Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE RECITAL—Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; and Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

For six nights only, the favorite character artist, Mr HARRY LINDEN, who will appear in his unequaled impersonification of "WOOL," in the great Ledger dramatization of the

Hidden Hand.

During the play a genuine VIRGINIA PLANTATION SCENE, introducing CINCINATUS, Messrs. E. Sawyer, John Conner, and Johnny Manning, in their Song and Dance Specialties.

Hidden Hand Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Saturday evening, March 16, benefit of R. L. Marsh, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.

OVERFLOWING HOUSES

To witness the greatest of all dramas,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

It will be continued every evening until further notice, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

Miss SUSAN DENIN will shortly appear.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Two Glorious Burlesques the same evening.

JOHN CARTH! JOHN CARTH!
ACROSS THE CONTINENT!
HARRIGAN AND HART

In their great Specialty of

THE LITTLE FRAUDS!

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
PROF. MACALLISTER,

The Great Wizard, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, in a startling programme of Magic, from the World of Wonder. Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prices of Admission—Parquet and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Get your reserved seats at ticket office during the day. Doors open at 7, performance at 8.

ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

953 Indiana-av.,
Bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.,
At the Marble Front Residence,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 12, at 10 o'clock furniture, consisting in part of elegant house Top Chamber Sets, Marble Top Parlor Sets, Marble Chairs, Pillar [illegible] Marble Top Side Boards, Easy [illegible] Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Marble [illegible], French Plate Mirrors, China Ware, English Body Brussels, Three-Ply Carpets, and Stair Carpets, Ice Chest, Cook Stoves, &c.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE

BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH

On Wednesday, March 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

When there will be offered a very large and complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES
AND
SLIPPERS,

All grades of Leather and Serge Goods for Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear will be sold. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale,

On THURSDAY, March 14, at 9½ a. m., of

Parlor and Chamber Suites, Lounges, Chairs, Mirrors, Carpets, and
30 CRATES CROCKERY, in open lots.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

From the Masonic Ritual and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1872.

Editor Gazette:

My husband died three years ago, since which time I have supported myself and family as best I could. The Masonic Lodge of which my husband was a member have helped me in ways without number, but, knowing the many dependent on their charity, I have sought to make myself as little as possible a burden to them. An elderly gentleman, whose name I have never been able to learn, has often called at times of my greatest extremity, and has always liberally relieved my wants. Late in the last summer, I received a letter from him, enclosing a ticket in the Royal Havana Lottery, and informing me that he would call again, if at any time I should be in extreme want. My ticket drew a prize large enough to make me independent for life, and to enable me to educate my children. I received the money from Taylor & Co., the agents of the lottery, at 16 Wall-st., and have it now securely invested. My unknown friend has often spoken of my husband, as a member of the same Lodge with himself. I am anxious to see him once more, that I may thank him for his many acts of kindness, and especially for his last gift. It has proved to be a gift of immense importance to me. Let me, through your columns, thank him.

H. C. ADAMS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The next extraordinary drawing will take place on April 4, with one capital prize of $500,000, one of $50,000, one of $25,000, one of $10,000, one of $5,000, together with 643 smaller prizes, amounting in all to $750,000. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled, the highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, government securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—RICHARD P. Bruff and Edwin Cromwell against The Security Insurance Company—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action, receiver of the property and effects of the said Security Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said company, to be held at the Receiver's office in the "Security Building," number 229 Broadway, corner of Park place, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock p.m., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New York, Feb 7, 1872

A. V. HASTINGS,
Receiver of the Security Insurance Company.
Barney, Butler & Parsons, Attorneys for Receiver, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—Walter S. Griffith against the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, Receiver of all the stock, property, things in action and effects of the said The Atlantic Fire and Insurance Company of the City of Brooklyn, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said company, to be held at my office, number 160 Atlantic street, corner of Clinton street, in said City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and demands against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained, adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., February 7, 1872.

JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver, Trinity Building, New York.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—Alexander M. C. Smith and others against The Manhattan Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, receiver of all the property and effects of the said The Manhattan Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, to be held at my office, No. 66 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amounts of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New York, February 7, 1872.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Receiver of the Manhattan Insurance Company.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

454 SOUTH STATE ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Remember you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

FOREIGN.

Death of Mazzini, the Italian Revolutionist.

Official Denial Concerning the Reported Treaty for the Independence of Canada.

Another Exciting Scene in the French National Assembly.

Execution of the Murderers of Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.—LaGrange, Herpin LaCroix, and Verdagwer, the three men condemned to death for the assassination of Generals LeCompte and Clement Thomas, were executed early on the morning of the 22d ult. at Saltoria. They all behaved with firmness, and before leaving the prison at Versailles wrote some letters, said good bye to various relatives, received the last consolations of religion, and then smoked philosophically until it was time to start for the fatal plain. On descending from the military wagon, LaGrange was the first to take up his position, and for some time refused to allow the doctor to bandage his eyes. He said, "It is not bravado, Doctor. You can feel my pulse." Verdaguer knelt down, but Herpin LaCroix imitated Ferrere, and stood leaning carelessly against his post, smoking a cigar. The execution was clumsily performed. Verdaguer was the only one killed outright, and it was only after a good deal of hesitation that a couple of sergeants stepped to the front and despatched the other two struggling wretches.

PARIS, March 11.—A despatch from Pisa, Italy, announces the death of Joseph Mazzini, the well-known Italian Republican.

The Government insists on retaining, in its bill for the control of the press, the declaration of the forfeiture of sovereign power by the Imperial dynasty. It is reported that Thiers and the Committee on the bill have come to an agreement.

VERSAILLES, March 11.—In the National Assembly to-day a motion was introduced, amid great excitement, to censure and prosecute two Deputies for libel on the Chamber. A counter-motion was made to pass the order of the day. This, which was equivalent to laying the original motion on the table, was followed by a tumult unprecedented even in these halls, but it was finally declared adopted; whereupon the storm broke out afresh. A member of the Right shouted: "The passage to the order of the day is not an amnesty of impunity, but of disdain." The House became furious. Violent exclamations were exchanged by the Right and Left, and the scene of confusion was painfully protracted. The accused Deputies rose in their seats, and refused to accept such a pardon as the action of the Assembly implied. They were received with a storm of groans. Jules Favre tried to speak, but his voice was inaudible in the uproar.

The Prince of Wales happened to visit the Assembly during the sitting, and witnessed the proceedings.

PARIS, March 11.—The Count de Chambord has gone to Cologne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who are now in this city, *en route* to the south of France, were received by Thiers to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 11.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne are visiting the Queen, previous to her departure for Germany.

The meeting at Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the passage of the Parks Regulation bill, was attended by about 4,000 persons. The proceedings were orderly throughout. One feature of the demonstration was the burning of a copy of the objectionable bill.

The *Financier* says the American Government, after mature deliberation, has resolved to present its counter case to the General Tribunal on the fifteenth of April, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, even if the British arbitrator should not be present, and insist on proceeding to arbitration regardless of protest and the withdrawal of Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Mac Fie called the attention of the Colonial Department to the report which came from America of the secret treaty for the separation of Canada from Great Britain. Mr. Hugessan, Under Colonial Secretary, replied that he had not thought it worth while to contradict such an absurd rumor, but out of respect to the gentleman he would state that there was not the slightest foundation for it.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The friends of Mr. Peggott, editor of the *Irishman*, imprisoned for libel on the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, have resolved to give him a public breakfast on his release, at the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced.

LONDON, March 11.—The House and Commons, this evening, went into Committee of Supply on the army estimates. Amendments by Holms, reducing the army by 20,000 men, and by Mr. Meints, reducing it 10,000, were successively rejected by large majorities.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 11.—The Carlist Electoral Committee urge their partisans to vote for coalition candidates at the coming elections.

Sagasta, President of the Council, calls upon the Governors of Provinces to energetically enforce respect to the laws.

ITALY.

ROME, March 11.—The report that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome is false. On Sunday, the Pope said [illegible] audience that the misfortunes of the Chur[illegible]ring his Pontificate date from 1848, and that in the co-existence of two powers at Rome it is impossible for the Church to be safe.

ROME, March 11.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution of regret for the death of Mazzini, and the President pronounced a eulogy on the illustrious deceased.

THE MURDER MANIA.

A German and His Wife Murder Three Children, and the Man Murders the Woman.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Further particulars in regard to the murder of a woman and children, near Dayton, on Saturday night, indicate that the murder was committed by the father, Leonard Marquand, who is evidently insane from Spiritualism. The story of the affair, which the man himself tells, is that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then, rising up, accused his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft. He says that his oldest daughter confirmed him in the accusation. He says, also, that on Saturday night he told his wife that he wanted their children to leave; that both he and his wife stripped themselves naked and knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes. They then stripped two children, took them out and drowned them and laid them side by side, on the bank of a stream. They then dashed out the brains of their infant, and left it lying in the woods, after which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there fifteen minutes he told his wife that he wanted to send her to heaven also, and immediately fell upon her and strangled her to death. After that he arose and prayed till 2 o'clock this morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told the whole story. Marquand is a German farmer, and has been in this country about eighteen years. The murdered woman was his second wife.

CINCINNATI, O., March 11.—The *Chronicle* special, from Dayton, gives the testimony before the Coroner's Jury, of Elizabeth, aged 7 years, and Habakuk 6. They testified that the father and mother, after dark on Saturday night, hunted all the children. They two hid. They heard the mother take the children, and the father the baby. There was a light. Saw the mother and father kill the three with their hands. The father killed the baby first, then the mother killed Leah and Samuel. They came into the house naked, and began praying to God in heaven. The children saw the three dead on the ground, and the father and mother naked. The two children were hunted for by the parents after the death of the three. They (the children) got away to the straw stack at daylight on Sunday, and staid there until found in the afternoon. The skull of the babe, 6 months old, was all mashed in. A *post mortem* was had of the mother and the three children. The examination is still going on.

UTAH.

Opening of the United States Courts—The Mormon Murder Trials.

SALT LAKE, March 11.—The Third United States District Court met to-day, Judge Strickland presiding, *vice* McKean, absent. Civil cases on the docket were called. Deputy United States Attorney High obtained an order of Court for witnesses present to appear in the trial of Brigham Young and others, set for to-day, should give recognizances to appear when called for. Defendant's counsel asked when the trial would come off. The Prosecuting Attorney said, unofficially, that an adjourned term of the court would probably be held for the trial of these cases. No definite information could be given till the return of Chief Justice McKean. The time of the trial would be made known through the papers, and time given counsel for preparation.

Ex-United States Attorney Bates' statement that Utah expresses entire satisfaction in his course in the Mormon prosecutions, refers to the Mormons, not to the Gentiles, who universally condemn it. His removal receives the complete approval of the law-abiding portion of the population, as his course was detrimental to the cause of justice, and an impediment to the execution of the law.

Death of One of the Lowery Gang in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 11.—Intelligence received from Robeson County to-day, tends to confirm the report of the killing of Boss Strong. The party who went to Andrew Strong's for the purpose of securing the body, returned yesterday and reported that they found a large quantity of blood on the floor of Strong's cabin; that Andrew Strong's wife acknowledged that Boss was killed, and that other members of the Lowery band had removed the body. There seems to be no doubt that McQueen shot Strong and killed him.

Fires.

TOLEDO, March 11.—The Lafayette House, at Defiance, O., owned by Fred. Morehouse, and occupied by Frank Francor as a hotel, caught fire about 7 o'clock this morning, from a defective flue, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is $5,000: insurance, $3,000; $1,000 in the Ætna; $1,000 in the Underwriters', and $1,000 in the Andes. By the united efforts of the firemen and citizens, the fire was prevented from spreading to the railroad depot and adjacent buildings.

DUBUQUE, March 11.—The livery establishment of W. H. Torry, at Webster City was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, consisting of a large stock of buggies and sleighs, and twelve valuable horses. No insurance.

MONTREAL, Ont., March 11.—The residence of D. J. Beckie, on Cole street, was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $30,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—A fire broke out to-night about 9 o'clock in Bowen, Stewart & Co.'s wholesale and retail bookstore, and communicated to P. M. Herron's jewelry store adjoining. A small portion of the retail books were saved, but the wholesale stock was almost a total loss. The jewelry stock is only damaged by water. The total loss on the stock and building will probably reach $100,000. Bowen, Stewart & Co.'s insurance is about $50,000, partly in the Queen's of Liverpool, and Home and Phoenix, of New York.

The Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 12—1 a. m.—The barometer will continue rising from Michigan to the Eastern Gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic, with northerly to northwesterly winds, falling temperature and clear weather very generally. It will continue diminishing over the Northwest, with southerly to easterly winds, and increased cloudiness during the night, and extend Eastward on Tuesday over the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Chapman, of Booth Bay, Me., strangled her infant child on the 4th of March, while in a fit of religious insanity.

—A farmer's child, near Biddeford, Me., last week, died of cold and starvation while its parents were away drunk, and a famished hound mutilated the corpse.

—Francis G. Warren was elected Mayor of Biddeford, Me., yesterday, without opposition. The Democrats elected the entire city government, except two Councilmen.

—Charles Bedlen, a poor employe in the Louisville Rolling Mill, yesterday received notice of the death of a relative in Germany leaving him $20,000.

—An Indianapolis despatch says the Democratic press of that State seems to be pretty well pleased with the slate made up for them, and will nominate it as the Ring has decreed.

—The organization of the Memphis Cotton Exchange was finally effected yesterday. W. B. Galbraith was elected President, and R. A. Thompson, Secretary.

—The case of the vestry of Christ Church, Germantown, Pa., who asked the dismissal of their rector, Rev. Dr. Rumney, which has been in progress for some time before the Board of Presbyters, was concluded yesterday by a decision in favor of the rector.

—Leaver & Mervin's saw mill, situated at Moline, Mich., was blown up yesterday. Three men, named James Leaver, J. Statler, and Frederick Buff, were killed, and five others injured, some of them quite seriously. The water was allowed to get too low in the boiler.

—The Universalist ministers of Boston, at a meeting yesterday, resolved "that the Massachusetts Legislature in refusing to repeal the Beer Law act has shown itself unmindful of the best interests of our communities, and more regardful of party interests than of the honor of the Commonwealth."

—On Saturday night, Michael Dunn, with a son three years old in his arms, attempted to cross the St. Louis & Vandalia Railroad track to East St. Louis, in front of the approaching train, and was run over and fatally wounded. The child escaped with the loss of the toes of the right foot.

—A young man named Joseph Newman, with two companions, went to Breeze Lake, Ill., on Sunday last, to shoot ducks. Newman discharged one barrel of his gun at a duck, but the other barrel snapped. He then blew into the barrel to see if it was loaded, when it was discharged and blew the top of his head off.

—The snow storm in the mountains on Friday and Saturday caused considerable delay to trains on the Union Pacific, but the road is now reported clear, and two trains from the west were expected at Cheyenne last evening. A Salt Lake despatch of last evening says: "No train here to-day. It has not passed Bryan. Trains are blockaded by snow at Simpson and other points. The weather is very threatening here, and more trouble is anticipated."

ANOTHER SAVAGE ASSAULT.

Police Officer William Dyer Badly Beaten While Arresting a Would-Be Woman-Whipper.

It would appear that the police officers of this city have become favorite objects for attack by every scoundrel who can muster sufficient force, of his own kind, to fall upon a single man. On Sunday it was Sergeant Buckley; yesterday it was Officer William Dyer, of the Madison Street Station. The circumstances in both cases are a good deal similar. It happened to be Officer Dyer's day off, and he was in bed about noontime, when some person ran into his house, and begged of him to go across the street, corner of Kinzie and Jefferson streets, to prevent bloodshed. Mr. Dyer immediately arose and donned his uniform, neglecting, however, to carry with him either a club or a revolver. He arrived on the scene of the disturbance, and found a fellow named Anthony Irwin threatening a woman—his former landlady—with violence. It is alleged that Irwin assaulted the woman, which led to Dyer's interference. The officer arrested the disorderly individual, and was taking him to the station, when a crowd of fellows, urged on, it is alleged, by one Thomas McDonough, came to the rescue of their comrade, and fell upon Dyer's front, flank, and rear. Stout old William held his ground like a man, and sent some of his assailants sprawling in the mud, where he himself was soon stretched, by a blow at the hands, it is alleged, of his prisoner, Irwin. The latter and McDonough, it is stated, threatened Dyer with the vengeance of Commissioner Talcott, for daring to interfere in a private quarrel. They held that they had a perfect right to threaten, and even to assault, without provoking the attention of the police. This style of reasoning led to the assault on Mr. Dyer, who was very soundly beaten, his eyes closed almost entirely up, and his clothes torn and soiled. He also sustained some severe kicks, but, through all, he hung on with the tenacity of a lobster to Anthony Irwin, and held that powerful ruffian until assistance arrived in the person of Officer Perod. This reinforcement changed the aspect of affairs. The mob, as usual in such cases, took to their heels, and Dyer brought his man to the Police Station, where he had him locked up. Then he went home and had ice put on his head, which was swollen to twice its original size. Perod, by direction of Dyer, arrested the man McDonough, on a charge of inciting and abetting the assault. Both prisoners are now locked up, and will be tried by Justice Scully this morning. It is to be hoped that the culprits, if guilty, may have an opportunity of rusticating for a long time in the State Penitentiary. Officer Dyer is badly used up, but he will be all right in a week or two.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The rebel General Simon Bolivar Buckner is at the Sherman House.

—Police Deputy Superintendent Wells Sherman is lying ill at his residence on West Madison street. He is suffering from a very severe cold.

—Four men, alleged to have been among the brutal assailants of Sergeant Buckley, have been arrested. Their names are William Quinlan, James Carey, James Bartlett, and Thomas Murphy. Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, continued the cases, without bail, until the wounded Sergeant has sufficiently recovered to testify in Court. Fortunately Mr. Buckley's eyes are not permanently injured, but his face is dreadfully cut and bruised all over. He was feeling somewhat easier last night, but he cannot leave his room for many days to come.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown from the Track Near Springfield, Mass.—Twelve Passengers Injured—The Mail-Car Burned with Its Contents.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8.

An accident, which narrowly escaped most disastrous and frightful consequences, occurred about 1:15 o'clock, this morning, to the owl passenger train from this city for New York. The train was late in arriving from Boston, and left for New York at 1:10, 40 minutes behind time. While running at the rate of only about fifteen miles an hour, in passing around the curve below Warner's pistol factory, some two miles from the depot, the engineer perceived that there was trouble behind him, and immediately applied the Westinghouse air-brake to the whole train, and this precaution probably prevented a very serious disaster. It is a peculiarity of this brake that it continues to act on a train although the engines may be broken away from it. In this instance the engine and Adams express car had passed the obstruction, which proved to be a broken rail, when they were suddenly detached from the rest of the train. The four cars next behind them suffered the worst of the accident. These were the postal-car, the baggage-car, the smoking-car, and an ordinary passenger car. All these went down the embankment upon the the ice of the river, which happily did not break through, and were completely wrecked. The mail-car instantly caught fire from the stove, and the whole of a large and probably valuable mail, save two registered letters, was destroyed with the car. Most of the passengers were comfortably settled for sleep, and there was, of course, great excitement at such a sudden and frightful stop; but there was no panic, such as often happens in moments of great peril, and few of the affrighted screams which are usually reported on such occasions. The passengers who were not injured immediately sprang to the assistance of those who were, and as the danger from fire became quickly evident, every possible means was taken to see that no wounded persons remained in the wreck. There were rumors at one time that a man was killed who was not discovered and got out; but those who had the best opportunities for judging say that no lives were lost. Behind the four cars which rolled down the embankment were four sleeping-cars, all of which, thanks to the air-brake, remained on the track, although some of them stopped almost on the verge of a sharp declivity some thirty feet high. The passengers were saved from any suffering or inconvenience from cold by the heat from the burning car, the light of which attracted many persons in that vicinity to their relief. Fortunately, the eastern track was not disturbed, and the passenger train from New York arriving opportunely in about three-quarters of an hour, the passengers, both injured and uninjured, were taken aboard and brought to this city. Of the ten or twelve persons hurt, no one, strange to say, has either fatal, or, so far as could be judged, permanent injuries; neither did any one suffer a broken arm or leg. The list of the injured, which, although hastily procured, is believed to be nearly complete, is as follows: Admiral Rohan, hurt in the loins and bruised on the head; William Kennedy, of Hartford, very bad scalp wound and serious bruises; Conductor Harlow Tinkham, badly bruised; James McGann, of New Haven, Conn., forward brakeman, generally bruised; John Conkling, of this city, baggage-master, hurt in the back and shoulder; Matthew M. Coughlin, of Hartford, arm and head; E. E. Thompson, of New Haven, arm slightly; Z. E. Forbes, of Troy, N. Y., cut in head; Dr. W. H. White, of this city, bruised in side of head. The water-boy on the train was slightly bruised. Baggage-master Conkling, although injured, remained at the scene of the wreck all night to watch the baggage, most of which will be recovered in good order.

DIED.

BOGUE—In Hyde Park, March 4, Gertrude, daughter of George M. and Catharine M. Bogue, aged 5 days.

SCRAFIELD—At his residence, 828 State-st., R. Scrafield, after a lingering illness.
Remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.
☞ Grand Rapids (Mich.) papers please copy.

GLEN—At 30 Pollock-st., Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 10, 1872, Charlotte, aged 9 years, youngest daughter of William Glen.

CHILD—At Geneseo, Ill., Sunday, March 3, Horace S. Child, aged 77.
☞ Rock Island (Ill.) and Vermont papers please copy.

BULKLEY—Monday, March 11, 1872, A. Bulkley, of heart disease, aged 56 years, 10 months, and 8 days. Funeral from No. 481 West Madison-st., Wednesday, March 13, 1872, at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are asked to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Stealing Upon You Like a Thief, Time Tries to rob you of your hair. Baffle him. Fortify the roots and nourish the fibres with Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator. Then they cannot decay or perish, but must flourish and improve. There is nothing in the world to compare with it for invigorating and cleansing the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 26, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $1 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in fiveminutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Green, Orange, and Purple are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dyes.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne, (all sizes) Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strebl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st, corner Clinton-st.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE consisting of 8 or 10 rooms, with bath-room, in a good neighborhood, east of Wabash-av, south of Sixteenth-st, and north of Twenty-eighth st; possession will be taken immediately, or at any time up to the 1st of June; any one having a house to suit will find a good tenant; rent from $50 to $60 per month. Address H L & CO, 320 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL BED-ROOM, located within 10 minutes' walk of the Sherman House. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, I and J 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, with modern improvements; South Side, east of Wabash av. and south of Twenty-sixth-st., or in desirable locality on West Side, by May 1, 1872. Address L 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for man and wife (no children). References given. Address W M M, 167 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH MODern improvements in a desirable location on the West Side, convenient to South Canal st. Possession required as soon as possible. Apply to E. M. SMITH, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 GOOD ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife, with no children; must be near the business portion of the West Side. Address F H H, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE IN good business locality; rent must be low. Address N 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A HOUSE of 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Address, at once, J. TERHUNE, care S. C. Griggs & Co., 507 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM in the vicinity of Ann and Randolph-sts. Address A 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, no children, a small cottage or a portion of a house, respectable location, South Side; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address F D, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN with unexceptionable references, a furnished room, north of Eighteenth-st., with or without board. Address, stating price, &c., C F G, 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT CONTAINING about 10,000 square feet, within half a mile of Madison-st. bridge, for a boot factory; good light and low rent requisite. Apply to C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT ABOUT 25x100 FT on West or South Side, convenient to business; rent must be moderate. Address G W T, basement 141 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A CAREFUL, prompt-paying tenant, a house of about 8 rooms, in good neighborhood and order. Address Box 294 P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, genteel location, not too far out, West Side. SPALDING, 103 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF 3, a nice house of 8 or 9 rooms, in Evanston; immediate possession required. Address, stating price, H, Box 287, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 rooms, between Polk and Thirteenth-sts; prefer east side of State-st; to an old Chicago tenant; no small children. Address, for 7 days, W N C, 488 State.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with Sunday board, by a lady engaged during the day; South Side preferred, inside of Thirty-first-st. Address for 3 days, stating terms, 964 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMmittee of the Chicago Library Association, held at the Sherman House, on Saturday the 9th inst., it was on motion resolved: That such creditors of the Association as have not yet sent in their accounts be requested to send the same to W. R. Larrabee, Esq., at the office of the Board of Public Works. And on motion it was further resolved that all books now belonging to the Association be turned over to the Chicago Free Library.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 864 State-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. CHAPIN & CO., Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

SAYLES & WALKER, 47 CENTRAL UNION Block, give special attention to selling and renting houses. Parties should put property in our hands immediately to secure the best disposition before May 1.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to address P O box 41, E L, Paxton, Ford County, Ill.

WANTED—A FINE HEALTHY GIRL 2 OR 3 years of age, of legitimate birth, to adopt in a wealthy Protestant family. Address CHARLES FOX, Jr., 16 North Fourth-st, Philadelphia.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 91 SOUTH Halsted st, with or without improvements, for 5 or 10 years; extra inducements to parties who will build. Also for sale, Nos. 84 and 88 South Halsted-st; there is no better property for business purposes in Chicago than this block between Madison and Monroe-sts; those desirous of making good paying investments will find no opportunity like this. Call on or address W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, No. 120 West Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT LESS than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x138 feet, and 20x138 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO LEASE—RIVER DOCK, WEST SIDE, BEtween Randolph and Washington-sts.; immediate possession if desired; well docked and has railroad track in rear. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits, for a term of years. This property is accessible by street cars, and has the advantages of paved streets, &c. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO LEASE—CHOICE LOTS, CHEAP; FIVE years or less. North, South, or West Side. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT COUNTER and silver-plated show-case, together with lease of store to May 1, 1873; 666 South State-st.

FOR SALE—BRIG PILGRIM; HAS A COMplete outfit and in good condition; carries 180,000 feet; will be sold at a bargain as owner wants money. HARTMANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS, WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroads, or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, 39 schooners, 10 barks, 8 scows, 8 barges, 1 steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LOT OF PAPERS, LETTERS, BILLS, etc., contained in a paper flour-sack; left on side walk in front of 66 North Canal-st. I will pay $10 for the return of the same to 66 North Canal-st.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, ON TWELFTH st. and Wabash-av., two account books belonging to E. J. DODGE & BRO. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to office, 111 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A GOLD WATCH-KEY with an inscription. A reward will be paid by R. P. FARREN, Academy of Music.

LOST—ABSTRACT OF TITLE OF LOTS 39 AND 40 West Tyler-st. Please return to H. HOLBLEND'S, No. 446 West Jackson-st., and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON CORNER OF SIXTEENTH-ST. AND Wabash-av., mink cape. Finder will please return to Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

LOST—A CARPET-BAG VALISE, SUNDAY evening, between Twenty-second-st. and Northwestern depot. A reward will be paid for its recovery by calling at 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

STRAYED—FROM SUBSCRIBER, A THICKset, sorrel horse; a suitable reward will be paid for his return to A. L. HALE, 10 to 16 North Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS IN A private family by a competent lady teacher. Address Miss R. Drawer 92 Bloomington, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion bought for cash; also, good furniture and carpets for sale. Call or address L. J., 995 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST POLK-ST., WOOD HOUSE, 8 rooms, cheap.
West Monroe-st., a first-class brick house, all modern improvements, easy terms, near Ashland av.
West Washington-st, a first-class brick house in block near Wood-st.
Wabash-av, cottage house, deep lot, $5,500, easy terms.
Adams-st, two splendid houses, large grounds; the finest residences on the street; near Jefferson Park.
Indiana-av, two-story frame house and barn; easy terms; good location.
Hamilton-av, cottage, nice order; 48 feet ground; only $5,500.
Whitney-st. (North Side), wood house, 12 rooms, $6,000.
Calumet-av., marble-front two-story and basement house, first-class, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Twenty-fourth-st, brick house, three stories and basement, modern improvements, $8,500.
Johnson-st, wood house, cheap.
Mitchell-st, store with dwelling above, large barn, near Laflin-st., easy terms.
Park-av, two brick houses, near Robey-st.
Park-av, 75x125, with cottage house and barn, near Robey-st. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, SUCcessor to George & Hill, 339 State-st.:
Fine marble-front house, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., deep lot; a bargain, $13,000.
Two-story frame, with lot, Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., entirely furnished; $10,000.
Two-story frame, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second; $6,300.
Two-story frame, 415 Warren-av.; $3,000.
Two-story frame, 890 West Washington; $3,000.
Cottage, Burnside-st., leased lot; only $1,500.
And lots in all parts of the city, from $10 to $2,000 per front foot.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:
Indiana-av.—House and lot No. 1225, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $7,000.
Myrick av.—House and lot, 6 rooms; $3,100.
Butterfield-st.—House and lot near Thirty-second-st., 10 rooms; $3,500 on time, or $3,100 cash.
Prairie-av.—House and lot, 44x135 feet, near Thirty-first st.; $8,500.
Hurlbut-st.—House and lot, 25x125 feet, northwest corner of Grant place, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE—NINE brick and three frame houses, some with all modern improvements. Prices from $5,000 to $16,000 each, on long time and small payments, but little exceeding the rent. One very fine brick house of 16 rooms, and all modern conveniences, 202 Colfax-av., for $10,000. Call upon the owners at 200 Colfax-av., or 366 Wabash-av. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, 2-story and brick basement house, No. 128 Ellis av., lot 41x170; price, $7,000; easy terms. Good store, barn, etc., 70 Canalport-av.; $6,000. Three lots on Canalport-av., near Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—THE TWO-story frame house No. 10 Depuyster-st. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE, WITH ROOMS above, No. 154 Aberdeen-st., corner of Tyler. Lot 28 feet front. The stock of groceries now in store will be sold at a valuation. This is a good location, and property is cheap at price offered. MEAD & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR A MAN WHO wants a comfortable home. House of 11 rooms and lot on Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey. Price, $4,500. Apply at 141 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE MARket, on Adams-st., east of California-av. Inquire at 1091 Jackson st.

FOR SALE—668 WEST ADAMS ST., A HOUSE of 10 rooms, good barn and lot, 30x125.

FOR SALE—ON HART-ST., BETWEEN HUBbard and Kinzie-sts, 22x100 feet; small cash payment; balance to suit buyer. W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BRICK BASEment house of 14 rooms, and lot 46x178 feet, on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st. Must be sold. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$10,500—TWO-STORY AND BRICK basement house on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st. A bargain. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$12,800—THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front house on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION AND JEFFERSON Parks, on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., 2 new swell-front, French roof, brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, having south fronts; also, wood house, 281 Warren-av., 10 rooms. This property will be sold low, on easy payments, at better rates than high rents. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 281 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—40X180 TO 20-FOOT ALLEY, ON Ellis-av., near Egan-av.; water and gas; only $125 per foot; one fifth down. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY P. T. TURNLEY & CO., 562 Wabash-av., Room 3, first floor: Calumet-av., 128 x190 feet, west front, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. Michigan-av., 232x175 feet, west front, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. A great bargain. Apply immediately.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st.; 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE-HUNTERS ATTENTION—At a bargain, two elegant brown-stone-fronts, 3-stories and a basement; furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, and gas; only $10,000, if taken soon; but $1,200 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND TWO LOTS worth $8,000 for $6,500; $3,500 cash, balance when convenient; also, two lots on Lincoln-av. to exchange for other cheaper property. I want a house and lot for 100x160 feet on the corner of Prairie-av. and Seventy-seventh-st., and $1,620 first mortgage paper. Address J. F. LATSHAW, 659 South State-st.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD HOUSES ON TWENTY-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.; 25 ft. lot, barn, brick foundations, and 12 rooms to each house; easy terms.
INDIANA-AV.—2-story house and brick basement, with good barn; $6,000.
INDIANA-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, east front; all modern improvements.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Neat 1-story house, with basement, near Thirty-first st.; $5,000.
DOUGLAS-PLACE—Good house and barn, south front; $6,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Honore, Butler, Wallace, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND school; 5 years' credit; without any cash payment to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR TWENty-ninth-st.; 10 rooms; suitable for boarding house; $500 down, balance on easy terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 3-STORY marble front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 43 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH FIVE years' lease of lot, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Apply to JOSEPH R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON Butterfield-st., South Side, near State-st. horse-cars. Price $3,500. Apply to JOSEPH R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON monthly payments, house and lot No. 293 First-st. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st., first-class marble-front house, two stories and basement, with lot 25x160. Will be sold on easy payments.
75x160 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first class house containing all modern improvements. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUBBARD, COSSITT, and Seymore-sts., and Western-av., on easy payments to parties wishing to build; these lots are just outside of the fire limits; terms, $100 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent interest; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY BELDEN F. CULVER, NIXON'S Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.:
Calumet-av., 66½ feet near Twentieth-st.
Erie st., 28 ft southeast corner State.
North Dearborn-st., 25 feet near Chestnut.
Superior-st., 89½ feet near Kingsbury.
Lake shore and Lake View residence property in quantities to suit.
Sundry dwellings in Lake View, ranging in price from $3,500 to $25,000.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 100 FEET NEAR Randolph. Three-fourths of price on long time, at a low rate of interest. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—GEORGE SMITH'S ADDITION. Several fine Lots, on easy terms, near Twentieth-st. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST. TWO-STORY and basement stone front house of 12 rooms, and lot 60 by 120 feet on Monroe-st., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, North-east cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST. FOUR LOTS, each 24 by 120 feet, South-east cor. Adams and Lincoln. Price low, easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, North-east cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR SEEley-av., a two-story frame house with 9 rooms, 4 closets, water, gas, and barn. Apply to A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT 100X266 feet, northeast corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—53 FEET ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-av.; $750 per foot.
Forty feet on Wabash av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.; $1,125 per foot.
Forty-five feet on Lake-st., about 100 feet West of Wabash-av.; $1,000 per foot.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, No. 400 Michigan-av., with or without furniture, will be sold cheap to close an estate.
Two-story and basement marble front house, furnished, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $20,000.
Three-story marble front house, on Michigan av., just south of Twentieth-st.; $25,000.
Two story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st.; $12,500.
Three-story and basement marble front house on Indiana av., south of Twentieth-st.; $18,500.
Also a number of first-class houses on the avenues varying in price from $15,000 to $50,000.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN AND FURNIture, 246 Forquar-st., between Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av., containing 8 rooms, besides bath-room, closets and buttery; built by the owner. Good bargain. B. L. ANDERSON, Fisk st., near Twenty-second.

FOR SALE—A FINE MARBLE FRONT DWELLing, three stories and basement, and high cellar, swell front, Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., in good condition. Lot 25x175 feet. Some furniture with the house. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 FEET FRONT ON MADISON-ST., at northwest corner of Franklin-st. Cheap, and on easy terms. Part on 5 years' time. This is one of the very best corner lots in Chicago, right by the great wholesale and retail houses of Farwell & Co., and Field, Leiter & Co. Price $38,000, until March 18. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST. BY 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner; $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X100 FEET, EAST FRONT, on State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts; alley side and rear. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE EGAN GARDEN Block, fronting on Morgan and Sangamon-sts. The only residence square within two miles of the Court House for sale that will have no wooden buildings upon it. To parties who will build in accordance with present improvements, long time will be given, and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—120 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV, near South Water-st.
84x80 on Franklin, between Washington and Madison-sts.
Also a choice selection of suburban property for subdivision. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front, on West Lake-st., near Oakley, $4,200 each. Also 5 new cottages on Park-av, near Oakley-st., with lots 24 feet front, at $3,600 each. These cottages are cheap, and can be bought on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNERS, THE MOST desirable vacant residence or church lot south of Twenty-second-st., being 100 feet, northwest corner of Michigan-av, and Twenty-sixth-st. Also, a 2-story frame and brick basement house on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. Apply to NICOLES & ADDEMS, Union Stock Yards.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—An elegant brick house, with 50 ft. lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $32,500, on easy terms.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Marble-front house, with 50 ft. lot, near Twenty-first-st.; $40,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brick house, with lot 101x225 ft., north of Eighteenth-st.
CALUMET-AV.—Brick and stone house, with lot 45x220 ft. deep, north of Twenty-second-st.
INDIANA-AV.—House, and lot 36x160 ft., near Twenty-first-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts., 75x150 feet.
Clinton-st., corner of Sebor-st., 106 feet by 135 feet deep.
North Dearborn st., near Illinois-st., 90x100; cheap and easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR WOOD-st., a good cottage, with lot 26x125. Apply to A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, 4 MILES FROM Court House, accessible by steam cars; first-class 2-story and brick basement house, containing all modern improvements, with lot 50x125. Price, $2,850; terms payment, cash $625; balance on 1, 2, and 3 years. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV. NEAR TWENty-second-st., first-class marble front house, with lot 25x160. One-half of the purchase money will be taken in unimproved South side property. Address P O box 143, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS—On monthly payments. One hundred lots situated on Van Buren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-st., and just outside of fire limits. These lots are now accessible by Madison-st. horse cars, and will soon be by Van Buren-st. cars. The above lots we offer at the exceeding low price of $500 to $800 per lot, payable in payments of $25 per month and $50 down on day of sale. For further information apply to the office of the Couch Estate, cor. of Lake and Dearborn sts. JAMES COUCH, WILLIAM H. WOOD. Also, F. A. STEVANS, IRA COUCH, principal office 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT ON Twenty-fifth-st.; overlooking lake; all modern improvements. Several choice residences on the avenue in choice locations. For particulars call at office. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., near Rebecca, at a great bargain. I need money and will sell cheap. Address E 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT ON JACKSON-ST., near Campbell-av.; also, house and lot on Warren-av. near Western; $4,000. A L S, 17 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—$6,000; $3,200 CASH, BALANCE 5 years; 8 room cottage; two-story barn; lot 35x180 to alley; on Madison-st., near Hoyne. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 COTTAGES AND LOTS IN ALL parts of Chicago; $1,800 to $6,000; some on monthly payments. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE OF 15 ROOMS, with barn and lot 40x150 feet, in West Division. Apply to JOSEPH R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HOUSES ON LEASed ground, South Side, near Burnt District. Also, lots to lease for a term of years in West Division, just outside the new fire-limits. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DUDLEY-ST. ONE block south of Division-st., and next west of Lincoln-st., just outside fire-limits; only $550 each till April 1, when price will be advanced. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON CALIFORNIA, PAUlina, and Fifty-third-sts. Some near the Chicago University Subdivision, at low figures. Parties need money. J. F. NICHOLS & CO, 23 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 53 South Carpenter-st., near Madison; suitable for dentist's offices, wholesale or retail millinery or dry goods; or easily adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS AND RESIdence lots in the West Division, just outside the new fire limits and near the centre of business, surrounded by good improvements. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the *bona fide* Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 6½ cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before purchasing, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $375 to $450. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TWO very desirable residences in Oak Park, near depot; they will bear investigation; call and see them. Good neighbors and good fruit. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSton, North Evanston, and Glencoe at low figures, small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments. Lots will be sold to parties who will improve and no payment required for five years. Lumber furnished those wishing to build. Give me a trial. I deal in no property but my own and therefore have no commissions to make. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, HOUSES AND lots in choice localities; corner lot for business and residence; offered at bargains. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE OF 8 ROOMS in the suburban village of Glencoe; nearly an acre of ground. For full particulars inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, ONE MORE OF those new brick houses, with gas, hot and cold water, laundry, &c., large lot on easy terms; also several desirable residences, prices from $2,200 to $16,000. Also beautiful lots in various parts of the town, on easy terms. I make Evanston property a specialty, hence I am always prepared to suit the most fastidious with houses, lots, or acre property. T. A. COSGROVE, office at Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SOME FINE lots near the station; also acre property in acre or half-acre lots. Apply to A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEW 2-story house of 12 rooms; a perfect gem. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—LOTS 50X160 feet, on easy terms; the best located suburban town out of Chicago; come with me on 11:45 train and see the place; return at 1:30 p. m., or 3:15. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—GOOD TWO-STORY house, with lot, on Jefferson-st., near Oak and depot; $600 cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Price, $4,500. Also several fine places, from $10,000 to $50,000, in or near Hyde Park and Kenwood. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN RAVENSwood on easy terms. Come with me at 1 o'clock and see the place; return at 3 p. m. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT EVANSTON. Will sell or exchange for good property in the city, the elegant grounds and residence known as the Greenleaf property. R. FOWLER, 278 South Water, near Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—615,000 ACRES OF SELECTED farming lands in the various Western States. Pamphlets giving full descriptions, prices, terms, &c. furnished on application, by mail or otherwise. A discount of 5 per cent allowed to parties purchasing directly from me during the next 30 days. W. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 100 acres, only a few miles from Chicago. Good house, orchard, fences, &c. One-half in the town plat of a thriving town a few rods from a fine school; several trains arrive and depart daily; an excellent opportunity. WHIPPLE & MERRILL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT, COST not over $2,500. Will pay one-third cash. Must be within easy access of street cars. Address W F No. 3, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LOT TO IMPROVE, IMMEDIately, between Fullerton and Belden-avs. and Clark and Orchard sts.; must be easy terms. Give particulars to N 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FARM, GOOD SOIL, GOOD ORchard, and fruit, with timber and water, perfectly healthy, good society, and near depot, school, church, and doctor. Would like to pay part in Chicago suburban property, but this is not an indispensable condition. Address with full particulars, U 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON EITHER of the avenues north or near Thirtieth-st., worth from $10,000 to $12,000; will pay part in a 50-foot lot corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth st., balance cash, or assume encumbrance. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, payable, $3,000 cash, balance on time, with interest at 8 per cent per annum; or for a bargain would pay more down. Address L 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A MODERN, well-built house, with lot, located between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of State-st.; price not to exceed $10,000. Address, with particulars, FOREIGNER, 384 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

15 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can obtain furnished room, and first-class board, in a small family; no children. To the right party, a comfortable home can be had.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD for 100 guests; $5 per week; transient lodging, 25c; meals, 25c. WESTBROOKS.

25 SIXTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD on reasonable terms. Please call and see for yourself.

46 PRICE-ST. ACCOMMODATION FOR GENtlemen boarders.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM and board for one or two gentlemen. Modern conveniences. Only a few boarders. References required.

344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN, a pleasant furnished room, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentleman; terms, $16 per week; location first-class; references exchanged.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-st., and one block from State-st.—Furnished rooms with board for single or married persons, at very reasonable rates. Everything new and desirable.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, HYGIENIC board ("Graham," vegetables, etc.,) in a private family. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, NEAR UNION Park, modern improvements, for self and wife. I am absent most of the time. Address with particulars and price B 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished room and board, in a private family (Episcopalian or Unitarian preferred), on one of the avenues south of Twenty-second-st. Please address, with terms and location, N 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG MEN A ROOM with board, convenient to Washington-st. Tunnel. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 227 and 229 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORE 26 WEST WASHINGTON-st.; office 24 West Washington-st., and office 39 South Canal-st.; all on first floor. Inquire of H. G. WORMER, 37 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NICE, WELL-LIGHTED, COMMOdious store, on the South side of West Madison-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., No. 412. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM at 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel. Apply to R. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 23x30, OR ONE ROOM, 46x30, on second floor; elevator in rear. Apply on premises to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 43 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TO A PROMPT-PAYING AND REsponsible tenant, and no other, the front part of the building, No. 119 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.)

TO RENT—FROM MAY FIRST, THE FOURTH floor of a brick store on West Randolph-st., near Canal; suitable for any light manufacturing business or for living rooms. J. H. KEDZIE, No. 199 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE CORNER BASEMENT, and two stores above, on southwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.; in P. STUMPS' Brick Block. Apply at 316 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES ON THE WEST SIDE. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, CORNER BRICK store, 22x42; low insurance; fair rental. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 75 West Washington, corner of Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARket (rent $35 per month until May, '73), best location on Madison-st. Call at 630 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A SET of parlors, a large basement, and several fine offices, near the Post Office. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE POMONO HOUSE AT Fruitport, Michigan, completed last summer. Modern in all respects; richly furnished and containing 100 sleeping rooms, is now offered for rent on favorable terms. Applicants will address or call on J. M. W. JONES, President Fruitport, Magnetic and Sulphur Springs Co., 68 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., or A. J. SAWYER, Treasurer, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 129 TWENTY-second-st., suitable for business or residence; price $83½ per month. RANNY & LEACH, 129 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE HOUSE; or sale; $15,000; $500 down; $50 monthly; also cottage on Prairie-av. SIMEON MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL brick warehouse, 100x100 feet, on the northeast corner Pine and Michigan-sts., suitable for stove or any heavy storage business. Will be built to suit a responsible tenant, and long lease given at a moderate rate. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments, and first-class lofts above, in new marble-front buildings on State-st., 50 feet south of Van Buren-st. Splendid building and first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—7 DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; partially furnished; require one year's rent advanced, or the sale of some furniture. J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage-Grove-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING; erected on east side of Wabash av., between Hubbard and Peck courts. Address E. O'BRIEN, Box 202.

TO RENT—OFFICE, GOOD FOR INSURANCE, commission, etc.; also, small office and desk-room; also, store 18x76 on Canal st., near tunnel. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FINE BASEMENT, 25x175, on West Lake-st; price reasonable. Inquire at 69 West Washington st.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR WHOLESALE OR manufacturing business, two or three floors 25x165, in the large brick building 619 State-st., near Twelfth, with suites of offices. Also, hoister, stables, and part of large yard, etc. Apply at WARNER'S office, up-stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., north of Twenty-first-st.; suitable for boarding house or business purposes; furniture for sale. Address HOWE, 469 Wabash-av., Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; 925 Indiana-av. Inquire of A. J. SAWYER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, 6 room-cottage; in good location; rent very cheap; furniture only $350; call on the premises, 137 ABERDEEN-ST.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A house of 10 rooms; suitable for a private boarding-house. Address B 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, No. 59 William-st., near Aberdeen. Apply on premises between 12 and 4 o'clock, or, 153 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 1, NO. 130 Throop-st., brick, 11 rooms. Also 4 brick from May 1. 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS AT $15 PER MONTH. 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day, week, or month, can be had at 871 Wabash-av. House first-class.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE house, No 175 NORTH DEARBORN ST., near Huron-st.; for single gentlemen only.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS FURnished if desired; with or without board; at 850 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR WITH closets, bathroom, marble mantel, gas, and water suitable for housekeeping; all in splendid order; to a respectable family with good reference; small family preferred. Inquire at 728 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICEly-furnished. Inquire at No. 19, North Union-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR WITH ADJOINing bedroom, unfurnished, to a man and wife without children; at 25 Miller-st., near Blue Island-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING, AT 10 A. M.—35 head of horses of all grades; 1 team weigh 3,000; 1 team 2,800; 1 fine coach team; 1 fine buggy horse; 1 small saddle pony, and a lot of good express horses; 2 express wagons; 2 lumber wagons; 1 spring truck for one horse; 1 democrat wagon. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge for stock if not sold. All stock as represented, or money refunded. W. A. RUSELL & CO., 267 West Lake-st.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN HAVE TWO young draught horses to work with for board. Driver furnished if required. Call for two days at 102 Butterfield-st.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO BUY OR SELL horses will find it to their advantage to call at 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

ALL PERSONS HAVING HORSES TO SELL will do well to call at my new sale barn, corner of Sixteenth and Burnside-sts. J. CROSBY.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open and top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—THIRTY GOOD WORK AND DRIVing horses, fine pair mules, and nice pair ponies; cheap. 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, one of the finest carriage teams in the city, together with a landau. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS, WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroad contractors, or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG PAIR OF HORSES, with light harness, suitable for business or carriage. 44 North Franklin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SMALL DARK BAY MARE, FOUR years old; good driver in wagon or saddle. Also light half spring wagon, new. Owner has no use for them. To be seen at 500 West Madison-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—A FRESH ARRIVAL OF heavy, draught, and business driving horses, at Patrick's Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A BUGGY, PHAEton, road or business wagon, harness, or anything in the line, be sure to call on FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front. Ordered work a specialty. Call and look over our stock.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIGHT SPRING TRUCK, cheap for cash. Apply in rear of 793 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE SMALL MULE, CHEAP FOR cash. Inquire at 359 West Jackson-st., from 1 to 2.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silver plate, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city real estate; 10 per cent and all expenses. B. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN LARGE SUMS, AT 9 per cent. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, on improved or unimproved city or suburban real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE SOME MONEY TO LOAN FOR ONE year, on real estate, or first-class buildings with long leases. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 475 Wabash av., Room 10.

$1,600 TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY property; also, larger sums. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$5,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON FIRST-class security at 10 per cent interest. W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, No. 120 West Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT. Money in bank, no delay; only first-class security accepted. W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, No. 120 West Washington-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLlaterals for short time. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

$100,000 — LOANS NEGOTIATED promptly on city real estate, bonds, mortgages, etc., in any amount. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 408 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 IN A BUSIness that will pay from $500 to $1,000 per month; state time any place for interview. Address X 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, with $2,500, in the plumbing and gas-fitting business. Box 162 P. O.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—ALL KINDS—SAMPLES at iron-clad office, 164 East Monroe-st. DUNNE & SCANLAN.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND "Salmon" or pale bricks (large size). HYDRAULIC PRESS BRICK CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND 19 50 feet front lots in Ravenswood. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEAT HOUSE WITH large lot in a thriving Illinois town for lot in city; will pay cash difference. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A NEW PIANO. INQUIRE AT 132 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman by a boot and shoe house. Address, stating terms, references, amount, and location of trade, H C, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—LOCAL EDITOR TO WRITE FOR a daily morning paper. Must be strictly temperate. Address TRANSCRIPT CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A BOY 16 YEARS OLD TO DO light work about an office. Apply at 628 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WM. F. FOSTER & CO., corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

WANTED—8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN FOR THE city and one for each town in country for an easy business, paying $10 to $15 a week on $2 to $10 capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph st.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE CARRIERS ON evening routes in vicinity of West Twelfth-st. Apply at 3 p. m. to G. L. WELLS, 257 East Randolph.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, 16 YEARS OLD; ONE who is not afraid of work. Apply 37 Fourth st., near Milwaukee-av., in basement.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL BOOKS BY CIRculars on the South Side, $2 a day or commission. Address A 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, FOR Michigan; wages, $2 per day; steady work the whole year; station work at liberal prices; half fare; no office fee. Apply early to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin; 12 months' work; sure pay; wood choppers for Illinois. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND choppers for Wisconsin; pay $2 per day; work for two years; company pay. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & LIPE.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS TO leave this day; free fare. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 289 East Randolph-st., Room 3½.

WANTED—AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS—Great inducements given to sell pictures wholesale and retail. Call on HUGH McDOUGALL, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ARTIST TO MAKE fine pencil sketches in perspective of residences and grounds in Whiteside County, Ill.; best of references required. WARNER & BEERS, 64 West Lake.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN to take charge of a horse and wagon and who has been accustomed to deliver goods, &c. Call at 488 State-st., between 8 and 12 a. m., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A CORN-SHELLER for $1.50, guaranteed to shell 6 bushels per hour. Big money easily made. Rights free to live men. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—500 MORE MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern R. R.; part for Wisconsin. Sure pay. Free fare over the Company's Road. Apply early to HENRY HJORTH, Agent for the Company, 533 Milwaukee-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO has had experience; no other need apply. FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 63 and 65 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A SUBURBAN town, of one or two years' experience; best of references required. Apply at 1402 State-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE in dry goods, with good references, at 327 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN IN the retail grocery trade; one who thoroughly understands the business and can furnish good references. ARTHUR WALTERS, 209 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WITH A knowledge of the sash, door, and blind business preferred; must be entirely competent and give good references. Address K 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, COMPETENT PREscription clerk; references required. Address X Y Z, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS some knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, and can give good references from last employer. Address, stating age, and salary expected, E 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR—AN ENERGETIC young man of some 3 or 4 years' experience in job composition. CUSHING & PARSONS, 50 and 52 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE VARnisher and finisher; no other need apply, at 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—BOILER MAKERS. ROUSE & DEAN, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER, TO GO TO THE country; one who understands making common soap. For further particulars apply at the Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MILLWRIGHTS. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

WANTED—2 GOOD BOYS TO DO LIGHT WORK. Apply at 11 South Canal st., Room 12.

WANTED—MEN COOKS, COLORED OR PROtestant; also amiable female waiters of pleasing address, at WESTBROOK'S N. Y. Dining Tables, 21 South Canal st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO WORK WITH A carpenter and cabinet maker under instructions. 521 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MATTRESS-maker, to go to Fort Wayne, Ind. None but a good workman and reliable man need apply,—to whom steady work will be given. Good reference required. Address J. W. SMITH & SON, P. O. Box 1132, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS AT 336 Fulton-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO TAKE TRIMming of five houses at Hyde Park. Apply in rear of 422 Butterfield-st., from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A MAN WHO understands ruling and forwarding; also a forwarder. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Chicago, or to KNICKERBOCKER & HODDEN, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SASH MAKER, one that can lay out and take charge of work. No other need apply at Phoenix Plaining Mill, northwest corner of Sangamon and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—20 BRICKLAYERS CAN FIND steady work at the corner Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-st. Also 5 at corner of Ada-st. and Washington av.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAkers, 1 man to run sticking machine, 1 man to run shaper, and 1 sawyer at SWINEY'S Cabinet Factory, cor. Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO MALE OR female compositors. 573 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT music compositor. Apply at DONNELLEY'S, 103, 105, and 107 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A SHOP WHERE the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, also building, is carried on; must be thoroughly competent and energetic; one with experience in this city and a general knowledge of machinery preferred. Address D 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO take charge of the polishing-room in a frame factory; to work by the piece, and hire his own hands. HEGAN BROTHERS, 138 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmer at Dixon, Ill. None others need apply. ADAMS & DAVIS.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS cashier in a first-class restaurant; must be of good appearance, accustomed to make change and well recommended. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock, 232 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO PAPER CIGAR boxes; those who have worked at it preferred; good wages paid. Apply at 209 McGregor-st., this forenoon.

LADIES DESIRING PLEASANT AND PROFITable employment by which they can make $20 a week, should call at Room 7, 122 South Halsted-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRLS TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 289 West Lake st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR PRIVATE boarding house; no cooking required. Call at 20 Charles-st., Fifth-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding house. Apply at 548 Wabash-av., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 96 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-AGED lady that understands general housework to go in the country 40 miles out; I will pay good price. Address, for 2 days, I F A, 165½ West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work in first-class private families and boarding houses. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHEN AND one for table waiter. Apply immediately at 17 Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. CALL AT CAFE de l' Europe, Madison-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework; wages, $5 per week. Apply at C. B. DUPEE'S, Kenwood, Hyde Park. References required.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work at 418 Michigan-av.; bring references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN WASH and iron and do general housework. References required. Apply at office, 16 Canal-st., or at the house, 605 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, &c., AT 736 WEST Lake-st.; $5 a week.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 552 WASHINGton-st., to cook, wash, and iron; a good place for a good girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; good wages and family small. Apply at 304 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, GERMAN OR English woman to wash dishes in New England Oyster and Coffee House; good wages paid. Apply this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, basement 21 West Madison-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 320 Fulton-st., between May and Ann-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 84 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at store 832 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DINING-room girls at Southern Hotel, corner Clark and Harrison sts.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH and iron well, to do general housework for a small family; good wages paid. Apply at 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERal housework. Inquire at 242 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OR A girl from 12 to 14 years, to take care of a baby and do other light work; a good home and fair wages to one that will suit; only two in family. Apply to-day and to-morrow at 376 South State st., in the store.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 504 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other to do second work; must bring good references. Call at 661 West Monroe-st., from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 460 South Clark st. MISS MOREHOUSE.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR, WITH MAchine, to make ladies' underwear. Steady work for a competent person. Apply at 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS, at 46 South Desplaines-st., up stairs, Room 3; good pay and steady work.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MAKERS AT WILSON BROS., 65 West Washington st.; none but those having Wheeler & Wilson's machines need apply; also a few button holers.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS AND FINISHers; also experienced ironers for new shirts. TOMLINSON & CO., 145 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; also two apprentices. Apply at 709 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands music, and has had two years' experience as a church singer, desires to find a position as bass singer in some city choir; Baptist preferred. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE young man in a box factory, or in a wholesale house as porter. Call or address OLIVER GABEL, 150 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience in a store or other first-class business. Best of recommendations. Address F 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN IN a wholesale or commission house, or will drive team. Address P. B. KOHL, 79 Foster-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE men with some first-class grocery or commission house; wholesale preferred. Best of references can be given. Address I & J 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale or retail drug store; has had over four years' experience. Good references given. Address L 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN girls in a private family where there are no boarders kept. Address K 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER desires a situation as bookkeeper, cashier, or correspondent in an established house. He has had many years' experience, and can give satisfactory references as to ability, etc. If desirable he could furnish from $5,000 to $10,000 on satisfactory security. Address, giving particulars, and in confidence, L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; best of references. Address G 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A SCANDINAvian, who speaks German, as clerk in a retail clothing store; has had experience in the same business for eight years. Address C 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL florist, to take care of greenhouses and garden. Inquire or direct GARDENER, 25 Grove-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Best city references given. Call at 100 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO COMPEtent girls in a private family; one to cook, the other to do second work. Apply at 525 W. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do kitchen work. Please call at 217 South Desplaines-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at 1272 South State st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework; good references. Apply for three days at 91 Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR BOARDing-house by a first-class cook, either meat or pastry. Apply at Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED German lady in a family where she can learn the English language. Can give intruction in German, do sewing, and make herself generally useful. Address or inquire at 171 Blue Island-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family, with children or without. Address or call 171 State-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND YARD FOR SALE, the half or whole interest, at a fair price; a large profit can be made this year; sash, doors, blinds, building, and lumber can be done besides; terms reasonable. Address W, T & L 12, Tribune (branch) office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED, WELL-PAYING restaurant for sale, 14 months' lease, or will do for any other big business. Call and see for yourself. 210 Milwaukee-av.

A GOOD COUNTRY STORE WELL LOCATED and in a good community, with stock, for sale. Also house and lot near by. Address J. D. KING, Janesville, Wis.

A PERSON HAVING $500 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address, with full name, I & J 58, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO. Clean stock; good trade. For particulars address Box 148, Leland, Ill.

EVANSTON MEAT MARKET FOR SALE; A fine chance for a good man. Inquire for two days at ATLANTIC MARKET, corner of Hubbard-court and Morgan-st., West Side.

HARNESS SHOP DOING A GOOD BUSINESS in a thriving town only a few miles from Chicago, would like to sell business and property, or would sell business, and rent property. This is a good opportunity for an industrious man with some capital to establish himself in a goodly paying business. Call immediately on WHIPPLE & MERRILL, 46 South Desplaines-st., Room 1.

HOTEL FOR SALE, BEACH HOUSE, TUSCOla, county seat of Douglas County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 149 miles south of Chicago; two new railroads now being built; house now doing a good paying business, and has a reputation not second to any country hotel in the State. Terms easy. For full particulars inquire of or address Mrs. A. BEACH, Proprietress, Tuscola, Ill.

I HAVE $2,500 TO INVEST IN THE HARDware, or other paying business in the city, or a live country town. Address BUSINESS, care A P, Carrier No. 32.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A FINE ESTABlished boot and shoe store with good success; carried on for the last 3 years with good run of customers, for sale. Inquire at 242 Blue Island-av, cor. Twelfth-st.

SAND STONE QUARRY FOR SALE—I WILL sell or trade for Chicago city property, my stone quarry, situated on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 4 miles west of Peoria city. A switch is already in, and everything ready for doing a large business. There are 25 acres in the piece. For further particulars apply to DANIEL BOGLE, coal dealer, corner Market and Randolph-sts.; W. S. BOGLE, lime dealer, 46 South Market-st.; WM. RUTHERFORD, Peoria.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale. A rare chance is offered. A. PEARSON, 252 West Madison-st., Room 6.

TO DRESSMAKERS—$150 WILL PURCHASE A good business, with $125 of necessary furniture; a decided bargain. A C, Box 25, Hyde Park.

THE LARGE AND FINELY ARRANGED first-class hotel containing 150 sleeping rooms known as the Tecumseh House, at London, Canada, for sale. This house is now in good running order. Good Chicago property will be taken in part payment. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

WE WILL SELL OUR STOCK OF FANCY DRY goods, trimmings, etc., of about $20,000, with good will of trade; are well known and doing a good paying business; goods all new, since the fire; splendid light store; rent very low; best location. Address A BARGAIN, care letter-carrier No. 24.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED Republic and World Map. 100 agents wanted at once. Fine series of new State map, religious charts, lithographs, photographs, steel engravings, chromos, etc. Best and cheapest goods in America for travelling agents. Send for new circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK—The Bright Side of New York; 600 pages; 200 engravings. Send stamp for circulars. IRA S. SMITH, Publisher, 1160 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 15 days, 75 in 9 days, and 100 in 8 days. Male and female agents wanted; large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS AND sell goods in the city; good chance for the right men. 46 South Desplaines-st., up stairs, Room 3.

AGENTS WANTED—THE ONLY COMPLETE life of James Fisk, containing a full account of all his schemes, enterprises and assassination. Biographies of Vanderbilt, Drew and other great railroad and financial magnates. Great frauds of the Tammany Ring. Brilliant pen pictures in the light and shadows of New York life. Josie Mansfield, the siren. How a beautiful woman captivated and ruined her victims. Life of Edward S. Stokes. Illustrated octavo of over 500 pages. Send $1.00 for outfit, and secure territory at once. Circulars free. UNION PUBLISHING CO., 155 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS-EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 20 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE ENGINE, WITH two cylinders, and link-motion; new. R. GROTE, 259 Third-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 16½ feet long by 56 inches diameter, containing 56 3½-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill, until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, all sizes, on hand, and wood and iron-working machinery, at Rochester Machinery Mfg. Co., 27 and 29 South Canal-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INQUIRED FOR THROUGH THE Relief and Aid Society of Chicago:
James A. Souter, a carpenter, formerly of Moline, Ill., who worked at 196 Rush-st. Address Thomas Wilson, Moline, Ill. Note.—Mrs. Hannah Souter was furnished transportation to Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31, 1871, by the Relief Society.
Patrick Kissam, about 48 years of age, a native of Limerick, Ireland; has lived in Chicago 16 years; was some ten years ago employed in Post Office; of late, in the green wood trade and small dealer in provisions. Address Alex. Duffield, No 69 Rathgar Road, Dublin, Ireland. Note.—A Pat. Kissam and daughter were furnished tickets to St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20, 1872, by the Relief Society.
Emanuel Kern, (a German Israelite), is he sufferer by the late fire, and, if so, to what extent? These questions are asked by friends in Germany. Address, or call upon, Correspondence Department of the Relief and Aid Society, Standard Hall, Chicago.

PERSONAL—WILL FRANK E HUBBARD (AT 234 Michigan-av. previous to the fire) send his address to K 59, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE eye of Mrs. MARY GILBERT, who came in from Cleveland, O., last Wednesday, please address S 21, Tribune office, stating where to be found. W. GILBERT.

PERSONAL—GEO. JOHNSON, SEAMAN OF the barge F. G. Masten last fall, is wanted particularly at 138 Dekoven-st. on particular business. JOHN WOOD.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMINGTON EMPIRE CO. HAVE 200 FIRST class sewing machines to rent by the week or month, and can furnish work for 200 seamstresses. 143 South Halsted-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 101 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.